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Asthma, Skin Diseases,
Obstetrics, Children's Diseases
General Observations on the
Investigation of Diseases.

146 pp



Lectures
on the
Practice of Physic
by

Geo. Fordyce. M.D. & F.R.S.
Vol. 6

Ut alimenta sanis corporibus Agricultura
sic sanitatem agris medicina promittit
L. L.

Asthma

All Chronic Difficulties of Breathing, all Difficulties of Breathing not arising from Inflammation of the Thoracic Viscera, or from Fever, have been called Asthma. Such Difficulties of Breathing however are symptoms sometimes only of Diseases.

There are two affections of the Lungs, which have been particularly called by this Name, the one commonly taking place in the colder Seasons & continuing for several Months; The other arising from Spasmodic affection of the Muscles of the Thorax; taking place at any time of the Year. This has been commonly called Spasmodic Asthma.

Now that difficulty of Breathing attended with Cough sometimes without Cough, that arises in consequence of the Cold of the Atmosphere is a very common and frequently a fatal Disease. It arises always from Cold the application of which occasions a violent gran-

Rx: Conserv: Cynosbati Cinnab: Antim
singul drachmas quinquam

Elm Benzoin drachmam

Lyn Bals: q: s f elut de quo capiat quant. & M
bis in die

Rx: Sullar pulv: semi drach:

Gum Ammon drachmam

Sapo Castil drach: duas

Bals: peruv: q: s f pilul: duodecim
ex drachmis singulis, quarum capiat quatuor
omni nocte maneque

Rx: Sapon Veneti

pilul Ruffi

Aqua fativ:

Cinnab: nativ: scrupul: duos

Rx: Aloes q: s f pilul, duodecim ex drachmas sing
Capiat bis in die, cum cochl: tribus julepi seq:

Rx: Ag: Pulgii simp uncias octo

Sinib Cort: peruv: simp ch

in Water simp sing uncias tres

Mind

Ability of Blood to circulate in the interior parts of the Body & particularly in the Lungs

If the Lungs be weak the Secretion from their Glands is increased, their Vessels are distended with Blood, they have not sufficient Power to free themselves & Difficulty of Breathing is thereby produced, this Difficulty of Breathing tho, generally arises from some previous Disease, the Patient has perhaps been affected with Catarrh for 3, or 4 Weeks, which he has neglected & during this time he has perhaps been exposed to several repeated Catarrhs, without taking Notice of them when by the Lungs may become so much weakened as to be affected with this Disease.

When they are reduced to this state as soon as the cold weather sets in if Patient is affected with Cough & some Degree of Difficulty of Breathing, these gradually increase, with the increasing Cold of the Season, until about January or February which in this Country is generally the coldest Time of the Year.

It is attended with a secretion from the Lungs generally of Mucus, & as there is but little Inflammation this Mucus does not generally change its colour, sometimes however it does & puts on the appearance of Pus.

The Quantity of Mucus evacuated is sometimes inconsiderable & sometimes very great, As the Spring advances & the Weather becomes warmer the Cough & the Evacuation of Mucus gradually diminish.

Rx: Spiritum Cati scrupulum
Bals Sulph Anis: guttas triginta
Conuro Cynarb: q s — fiat Bolus —

Rx: Spiritum Cati (N.O: fol) drachmas tres
Syr Balsam semunciam
Sal Nitri scrupulos duos.

Olj Asthmatis drachmas duas
Aq: Pullegii uncias quinque,
Mf. Emulso: cupit capiat coth: duo Bols et etiam urgⁿ
dyspnœa

Rx: Gummi Ammon drachm duas
Aq Pullegii uncias quinque,
Syr of Allio semunciam
Sali Scillar semidrachmam

M capiat coth duo urgent dyspnœa

Argent: Nisi unciam capiat quotidie

The summer the patient is quite free from the disease. He remains well during the warm weather, but as soon as the cold comes on the former complaints return.

The Evacuation of Mucus is sometimes so considerable as to weaken the patient it ^{also} often in these cases, often resembles pus. It increases sometimes to that degree as to prove fatal. It increases the weakness with the usual symptoms attending weakness produced slowly. The Evening Paroxysm of Fever is increased. Dropsical swellings of the lower Extremities take place, the Muscular strength is exhausted, the Patient is emaciated Delirium takes place, & at last Death ensues.

People cut off by this disease have been said to die of Pulmonary Consumption upon Examination tho, no Ulceration has been found but the Matter evacuated is simply Mucus. & more than one half of the people said to die in this country of Pulmonary Consumption die in consequence of this disease.

Sometimes when the patient is taken to a great distance, when the symptoms of weakness which commonly in cases where it is produced slowly, make their appearance, upon removing the patient into a warm atmosphere, the cough, secretion, & difficulty of Breathing are carried off, & the patient said to be cured of a Consumption, But we find that Asthma returning the same Complaint return upon exposure to cold. This species of Asthma has no natural Cure, on the

Rx. Bals. Tolu. sesquidrachmam

Sperm Ceti drachmas tres

Sulph. præcip. drachm. duas

Flor Benzoin scrupulos duos

Bals. Gilead

Pulv. castor. Ruspici, sing. drachm.

℞. Anisi.

℞. M. lingul: guttas quatuor

Conser. Cynosbati semunciam

Suprap Croci q: s. ft. elect. de quo capiat
quant nucis moschata. maj. omni nocte
manetur, superbibendo coth quatuor seq:

Rx. Millip. viv. uncias duas ē simipfe
contus. gradat. adde Vini Alb. semilibram
Vini Croci

Spt. Savend Comp.

Syr Balsam sing. unciam ℞.

whereas the disease gradually increases thro every Win:
ter & sometimes it extends thro the Summer in which
case there is an habitual cough & at last it may increase
to that degree as to prove fatal

This disease may be very often prevented by persons taking
care of themselves, when affected with Catarrh, not to be
exposed to cold, especially in those circumstances in which
it is most liable to affect the System in a great degree
By these means the Lungs may be prevented from being
so much weakened as to admit of this affection

When it does take place, when the Lungs are weakened
then the patient should take care in the Winter to avoid
cold, to have warm clothing, be it not this to shut himself
up in a warm room in a warm Atmosphere which render-
ing more inevitable, would make him more apt to be affected
upon any accidental exposure to cold

We live in all climates
which is very variable, In all Islands the air is moist, on
account of their vicinity to the Sea, the cold is not of such
long continuance, as on the Continent, but Heat & Cold more
quickly succeed each other, whereas the Heat on the Con-
tinent is governed more by the Heat of the Continent itself

The consequence is that in these in the Spring after Rain
the Heat gradually increases thro the Summer & in the
Winter there is one continued Frost People then have not
the same Temptations to expose themselves to cold, but that

Rx: Gum Ammon gr ʒr
Pulv: Scillas granum
Lyr Balsam q s fiant
Pilul quingur, omni nocte h: f: sumend
Empl: epispast: Nucha applicandum

Rx: Lac Ammon unc quingur
Ozym Scillit drachmas sex
Sinit Castorei
Spt: rot: foetis sing drach duas
M. capiat coct: duo secunda quaque hora

Rx: Vini Ipecac: drachmas decem
Ozym Scillit drachmas duas
Sif Staustus Emeticus

there is more permanent & will continue nearly of the same degree for a considerable time.

But in this Country & that of the Atmosphere being more variable, not perhaps 3 days alike, we are often tempted to change our Coats & unless then the patient can be kept sufficiently defended from cold, we can be of very little service to him in this disease.

Hence it is that Labouring people, being more exposed to the Vicissitudes of Heat & Cold, are more liable to be affected with this disease & more of these people are cut off by it than of people of better Fortune, who are able to afford themselves greater indulgencies so that we find there is always a greater or less Number of those people affected with this Complaint in their advanced Years.

If there be no secretion from the Glands of the Lungs it will be necessary to employ Expectorating Remedies to promote some degree of it, as vain efforts to Evacuation made in Coughing stimulate & may produce Inflammation of the Lungs - The Reginous Expectorants are the best for this purpose, as they not only increase the secretion from the Lungs, but also tend to increase the external Circulation & diminish the flow of Blood upon the diseased parts.

Gum Ammon Bals: Tolu, Peruvian & other Reginous Expectorants are the preferable ones & may be employed advantageously. On the other hand if the Expectorations be too great it will be necessary to employ Asthmics.

Rj: Argenti vivi puri Semidrachmam

Bals Sulph guttas quinquas,

terant: simul ad perfect globul: extinet

Gum Ammon semidrachmam

pule Rhai scrupulum

Syr Simp q: s: f: pilul viginti

Capiat per duas noctes quatuor et intermit
tertiam noctem, et sic, pergat donec totum
sumpserit

Rj: Syr papaver erat:

℞: Amygd: dulc sing. rescunciam

Ozym Scillit drachmas sex

Spt: Bitrioli guttas triginta, f. Lichus

cupus capiat corh minimum frequent: urgent:
Lupin vel dyppnea

Now Opium is the most powerful Astringent, we can make use of in these Cases but its effects are not permanent they only continue during the Action of the Opium on the system.

Sometimes we have employed for this purpose strengthening Medicines as bark & the other Bitter Medicines, sometimes Vegetable Astringents as the Trichomanes & the other Species of the Filices tho. these are not very powerful, But if the Expectoration be excessive, so that there is danger of its proving fatal - in that case Opium is the only Medicine upon which we can depend to suppress it - It should in these Cases be mixt wth Resinous Substances & Relaxants which assist its Operation by encreasing the external Circulation - But if there be no such immediate Danger it is better to employ strengthening Remedies particularly if there be no degree of Inflammation in the Breast, At the same ^{time} such Doses of Relaxants should be given as not to produce sickness or Vomiting, in such manner as to act constantly in the system & keep up the external Circulation.

In order that these Medicines should produce good Effects it is necessary to continue their use for a considerable time, That the affection of the Lungs may be entirely carried off. & as in other Cases for this we employ Oils, agar Mucilaginous Medicines to take off, or diminish the humors of the Fluids, seated on the Membrane of the Lungs.

When the Expectoration is considerable we find it is necessary to employ Astringents. Resinous substances have been employed in these Cases, both as Astringents & Expectorants, and

Rx: Pulv: Doctoris James

Liquor Ammon sing grana decem

Conserv Lynorb: q: f: f: Botus

bin in aer fumens

Rx: M: Sini rec:

Liquor Balsam: sing unciam

Conserv Lynorb: semunciam Mf

Seriet:

Rx: Coffee uncias quatuor

Aq: Bullientis, semilibram

Infund. spatia quarta partis horae, et pro jen:
faculo quotidie sumatur

James

Rx: Lactis Ammon unc sep

Seriet: Valer ^{vol.} semunciam

Liquor coct: das vel hia argent dyspnea

Potable Alkali is often useful to keep up the external Circulation.

If at any time the Difficulty of Breathing be considerable it may be necessary to take away Blood.

These then are the Remedies we employ during the Winter. In the Summer we should endeavour to strengthen the System by the means already pointed out, & in the end of the Summer it will be often right in such Habits to give Medicines to take off the irritability & disposition to be affected by the subsequent Cold.

In the ensuing Winter the patient should take care to avoid exposure to Cold & if he can afford to go into a warm Climate & remain there during the Winter the Disease may be prevented from coming on. By these means if he can avoid an attack for a Year or two, the Lungs may in this time become so strong, as not to be affected with the Disease in future.

A person affected with this Disease upon sudden exposure to Cold will have the Blood thrown in large quantity upon the Lungs, a vast firm of weight & difficulty of Breathing are produced immediately. Shocks & Asthenia sometimes arise in such degree as frequently to prove fatal & that speedily, This may be distinguished from the Peripneumony in this; that the Disease commonly comes to its greatest height in an Hour or two, the Pulse does not become frequent for some time after there is no particular pain of the side & the Patient is often relieved immediately by making one large Evacuation of Blood.

The Lung are by this means freed. & the disease gradually or in a short time goes off

There is another disease of the Lungs different from peripneumony which we call Peripneumonia Notha

Peripneumonia Notha

This disease is not very well understood, particularly for this reason, that it does not prove fatal till the Lungs become considerably altered by the continuance of it

As far as we can judge by its appearances, by the external appearances, there seems to be an extravasation of Serum or sometimes of Coagulated Lymph in the cellular Membrane of the Lungs, & possibly to do, produce it and occasion this Extravasation. It comes on much slower than true peripneumony. There arises a difficulty of breathing, with a sense of fullness & stuffing, but often no particular pain in the side or Chest, the patient often expresses himself that he cannot bring the Air to the bottom of his Breast, the Lungs are incapable of expanding themselves, the patient is affected with Cough, without secretion of Mucus. At first the Complaint appears to be slight, the pulse is very little altered, the appetite continues, & the system in general is but little affected, It gradually increases however & in 4 or 5 days the system is more affected, the pulse becomes frequent, but not so frequent nor the difficulty of Breathing so great as in the Peripneumony

The pulse is still regular, tho the difficulty of Breathing may be such as to threaten immediate suffocation, whereas in the true Pneumonia the pulse is considered irregular whenever the difficulty of Breathing is considerable; The Tongue becomes white the Evening paroxysm of Fever is increased, the pulse becomes hard & the difficulty of Breathing sometimes arises to such an height as to suffocate the Patient; Commonly tho it does not, but the Disease runs out to a greater length the Tubercles are formed & several little ulcerations are produced Mucus is spit up & the Patient is gradually weakened, till he is destroyed.

We have said that in consequence of Obstruction to the passage of the Blood thro the Lungs Dropsies were frequently produced - In this Disease then Dropsical Swellings always arise in the lower Extremities.

(In this Disease takes place more slowly than Pneumonia so it cannot be carried off by any means so speedily, the extravasated Lymph must require some time to be absorbed & absorbed, all that we can do then is to prevent Inflammation from being produced. & in consequence of that Suppuration.

For this purpose if the Patient be phlegmatic & Pleuritic - Bleeding is to be performed & it may be necessary to repeat it 4 or 5 times, But by Bleeding we cannot cure the Disease, the great difficulty of Breathing, the Sense of Stuffing, & the affection altogether going on so such a length gives us room to think that the Disease is rather an extravasation of coagulable Lymph than

Pneumonia Notha

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an Inflammatory Affection of the Lungs, we bleed. then to prevent any Inflammation being produced, or any such disposition to Inflammation as might terminate in suppuration, for the same reason the patient is to be confined to a vegetable diet, Animal Food as it stimulates the system during its digestion, tends to produce Inflammation & gives a disposition to suppuration, is to be avoided at the same time it may occasion such a quantity of blood to be thrown on the Lungs, as to produce immediate suffocation.

We also at the same time employ Expectorating Remedies to encrease the secretion from the Glands of the Lungs. & to promote the absorption of the fluids extravasated whereby the disease is much sooner carried off than it would otherwise be.

Dr. Paganini we encrease the external Circulation, prevent so much blood from being thrown on the Lungs & thus keep off Inflammation. By these means we can prevent Inflammation from being produced, the disease goes off, the Matters that were evacuated are generally reabsorbed, & taken up by the absorbents sometimes tho not till after 3, or 4 Months. It therefore requires a great deal of patience on the part of the patient & practitioner to wait the termination of this disease. All that we can do in the mean time is to guard against the production of Inflammation & if there be any considerable pain in the side Blisters may be applied with advantage. As to the Dropsy produced in this disease it will go off of itself, upon the removal of the Cause.

Pneumonia Notha

Dr. Ferrius has seen a Case of this kind, where Considerable dropsy had taken place, the disease producing this being of long continuance & upon its being cured the dropsy was carried off in 48 hours perfectly.

It is then not necessary to employ any thing for the Cure of the dropsy, which tho't may be very considerable will go off upon removing the Cause.

It is common to employ the Stimulants in this disease, as the By-standers, are induced to believe, from the great degree of weakness of the Patient that these are necessary, by they are by no means proper, our principal aim being to guard against Inflammation of the Lungs.

The last Species of Asthma, is the spasmodic affection of the Muscles of Respiration. These are similar to other Epileptic Spasms & are to be treated in the same manner with this difference only, that if the difficulty of Breathing should arise to a considerable height, it will be necessary to make Evacuations by Bleeding &c. to prevent Suffocation &c.

In other Respects it resembles the other Spasmodic affections, in its Causes, Symptoms, Progress & Method of Treatment.

Sea Scurvy.

The next disease we mean to treat of is the Sea Scurvy - that putrefaction of the Fluids, which depends upon, or arises from the use of Animal Food -

Scurvy is a name given to diseases not well understood & has therefore been used in an indeterminate manner, we retain the Term & apply it to three appearances in the Body, first, putrefaction of the Fluids secondly Dispositions to their feculations, & thirdly Eruptions in the Skin not preceded by Fever.

The Fluids as well as the solids are exposed to all the most unfavorable Circumstances of putrefaction; the Heat & Moisture of the Body, the Motion & Air, all tend to promote this Change so that a priori we should conclude that the whole Body would become putrid in about 24 hours. But nevertheless we do not find this actually happen, & therefore some additional causes are necessary to promote it; there must of course be something in the Constitution to counteract this disposition.

Now we do not find any thing in the Fluids sufficient to check this disposition, there is indeed a small quantity of neutral salts but these are insufficient for the purpose. It is then the action of the Living power that prevents it & this may be exerted in such manner as totally to prevent it even in putrid Air.

℞: Pilula Ethiop drachmas duas

Sulph: Antimon. præcip. gr̃ss. xxiv

Mercurii calcinati grana tria

Syr Bals q f.

Misce et fiant pilula viginti quatuor.

There are people in the Woods whose putrid animal Food with-
out ill effects & some persons who continually live in a putrid
Atmosphere with no disadvantage, so that the Animal powers
are not only sufficient to prevent this alteration of the fluids
from arising naturally, but also are capable of preventing
additional putrid Ferments from exciting it, This is
however confined to certain Circumstances

Animal Food, verging to Putrefaction is capable of
producing this Effect, which is the Case in the Sea Scurvy.
Should Vegetable Food be thrown into the Stomach
if it should not undergo those Changes necessary to produce
Chyle, it will go thro those Changes which it would not
out of the Body, in the same Degree of Heat, Air, Moisture &c.
it will become first Saccharine, then Spirituous, then Acid,

Animal substances on the contrary, become Putrid in
such Circumstances, But when the Organs of Digestion
are in good Order those, who already tending to putrefaction
will be digested, & converted into proper Chyle, This there-
fore necessary, in order to produce Putrefaction in the
Fluids, that the Organs of Digestion be out of Order, in
which case such Food, so disposed, will be taken into the
Habit & produce putrid Changes

Now we find the Body
is strengthened by Habit & adapted to the peculiar Cir-
cumstances of Living in which it is placed, The Stomach
then in these Cases becomes capable of digesting such Food,
so that no mischief arises from it, But if not accus-
tomed to it, the Organs of digestion become more & more

weakened, until such a quantity of putrid matter is taken into the System, that a considerable disposition to putrefaction in the fluids is produced.

The Sea Scurvy arises solely from the use of Putrescent Food. It has been supposed peculiar to the Northern Climates, & to the Sea; But we find it took place at Senegal in the late war which is one of the warmest Climates in the World. It arose also at Quebec, which is at a considerable distance from the Sea, however it arises more commonly in Ships as in them sailors are more confined to putrescent Food.

There are some Nations in the Earth who live almost entirely on Animal Food, most of these, indeed, would make use of Vegetables by Choice, if they could get them, but none are to be had in many Countries that are inhabited. The Laplanders live for nine Months in the Year upon the Reindeer solely, excepting so far as the Milk of these Animals is to be considered as a Vegetable Food. The Inhabitants of Kamshatka & other Countries to the Northward & North-East of China, live for several Months often, upon dried Fish & sometimes upon Fish that is almost putrid. We know that there are a great number of Animals that live entirely upon Animal Food.

Now the Stomachs of those Animals, of those people & of us, who live almost solely upon Animal Food, are by habit adapted to the digestion of it, their Organs of Digestion are formed by Habit somewhat similar to those of Carnivorous Animals, so that they form Animal Food into good & perfect Blood.

It is then only those people, who have been accustomed to live in a great measure on Vegetable Food, that, by living on Animal Food, have putrefaction of the Fluids produced in them. Living then on animal Food does not necessarily produce a putrefaction of the Fluids.

Digestion has been supposed to depend upon Putrefaction. It has been thought that a certain degree of Putrefaction took place in the Stomach but this is evidently not the case as we have had occasion already to point out.

If any part of the Food should putrify in the Stomach if it is a morbid affection, it does not do thro the proper Fermentations, nor is it converted into Chyle, or Blood. Now if Animal Food be made use of if any part of it should not be digested in the Heat, Moisture, & other Circumstances it meets with in the Stomach, such part not being digested will putrify & this putrescent matter will enter the Blood Vessels along with the Chyle, which putrid matter tends to weaken the System.

When a quantity of Putrid Matter has got into the Blood Vessels, then the Organs of Digestion are weakened, & if animal Food be made use of a greater proportion of putrescent Matter will be still formed, because of such Debility, which Matter getting into the Blood Vessels a greater degree of putrefaction will of course take place in the Fluids.

The more difficultly digested any Animal substance is it will be less capable of being converted into Chyle, a larger quantity of it will putrify, & getting into the

Blood Vessels produce a greater Degree of Weakness and putrefaction Animal Food preserved with Salt, especially in such manner, as is necessary to keep it for a considerable Time is much more difficultly digested than fresh Meats a greater Degree of putrefaction, will in consequence take place from it, we always find those who live upon Salted Animal Food, more disposed to this putrefaction, than those who live on fresh Meats.

Should Vegetables be employed with Animal Food if any part of that Food, should not be digested the part left will become Acid instead of putrefying, being exposed to the Heat of 98 Degrees, & otherwise in strong Circumstances of putrefaction.

Farinaceous Vegetable Substances do not correct this putrid tendency of Animal Matters in a sufficient degree, Vegetable Substances of a loose texture containing a quantity of Sugar & Mucilaginous Matter have a power of correcting this putrid disposition, if any part of the Animal Substances employed at the same time should not be digested, it will, in consequence of such Vegetables, rather become Acid than putrefy & the Chyle prepared from such Food, enters in the Blood Vessels, without carrying with it any putrid Matter.

In Order then to avoid this putrefaction of the Fluids, Animal Food must be either employed alone or mixed with Vegetable Substances of a loose texture, & thus it is to be observed that such Food is left apt when fresh than when Salted to produce this Effect.

Now in the first place putrefaction produces weakness before any sign of putrefaction of the Fluids takes place. The constant application of putrid matter, of a quantity of putrid matter to the system, weakens the Blood vessels in such a manner, that they cannot act upon the Blood, so as to preserve it from putrifying. For we have already shewn you that the Blood is always placed in favourable circumstances of putrefaction, being exposed to a considerable degree of Heat, & containing a pretty large proportion of water, in consequence of which circumstances it would become putrid, were it not for the action of the Vessels upon it. If the action of the Vessels be prevented by any means, the putrefaction of the Fluids, must necessarily follow.

Now putrescent Matter, getting into the Wood Vessels, weakens or diminishes their Actions & allows the Fluids thereby to run into a putrefactive state, whatever then forwards this weakness, or increases it, must increase this disposition to putrefaction.

Want of Exercise altogether, or too much Exercise, & Anxiety of the Mind forward the Disease very considerably. It has been observed to be the case in a Fleet, for example in an English Fleet in expectation of meeting with the Enemy, no Scurvy took place, but not meeting with them as expected, a great banisical Scurvy prevailed, or immediately arose in consequence of the Anxiety produced by the disappointment in living in a staid Air keeping the ship wet & dark. so as to suffer putrid matter to be formed, or putrid.

Vapour to arise, or living in Air unfit for Respiration produce depression of Strength & favor the putrid-tendency very much - Perhaps the Fermentative power of the putrid Vapour may have some effect, but this power is not considerable.

The Animal Life seems to be but little affected by any external Ferment, while the Life subsists: such Ferments have little, or no power, we see a maggot live in the middle of putrid Matter, without any putrefaction taking place in his Fluids - But putrid Vapour, & living in Air unfit for Respiration, by depressing the action of the Living power forward the putrefaction of Fluids considerably.

Now none of these causes are sufficient to produce this putrefaction without the Assistance of animal Food - & Animal Food is capable, tho we guard against & prevent all the other causes from taking place, of itself of producing this morbid affection of the Fluids, but not so far as in so great degree as when assisted by the other Causes.

Now the first symptoms of the Sea Scurvy that arise are symptoms of weakness, universal Languor & failure of Muscular Strength or power Depression of Spirits, the symptoms continue for some time and are followed by symptoms of putrefaction of the Fluids oppression upon the Breast takes place with some degree of difficulty of Breathing, then the Joints swell the Teeth loosen & Hemorrhages very

may readily take place from them & may be considered as symptoms of Laxity. These are going to the beginning putrefaction of the Fluids. Now why such swellings should arise in the Gums is hard to say but as has been said is to be considered as a symptom of Laxity.

The Evening Paroxysm of Fever is increased the Patient sleeps restlessly, the more evident symptoms of putrefaction begin now to appear, the Secretions are affected with the putrefaction, the Breath is rendered Fetid, the Blood being greatly disposed to putrefaction. The Secretions made from it, the Mucus &c. thrown out upon the surface of the Lungs, partake of the putrefaction, & taint the Air expired. The Urine is high coloured & fætid. Ptechia, or marbling of the skin or blackish spots begin to appear, from the particles of Blood being broke down greatly, & the Capels being lax, Hemorrhages will take place from any slight cause from various parts of the Body. If there should be any slight wound as the scratch of a pin for instance, it does not heal as in a sound state of the Body, no Granulating Flesh is produced, the edges do not unite but blackish sloughs are formed upon it, & the Ulcer spreads considerably, these Effluvia are more particularly apt to arise in the lower Extremities, where the weakness is always most considerable.

It is remarkable that if any Calcareous Earth has been deposited to unite the Ends of a broken Bone & a Callus thus perfectly formed, such Earth is reprobated in this disease & being absorbed leaves the Bone in its former state of disunion.

Hæmorrhages from the Nose Mouth Gums &c. are frequent, pains arise in the Extremities

The Muscles from the weakness are generally incapable of contracting themselves; they are however at times so contracted as to produce Rigidity & inability of Motion in the several Extremities is ~~observed~~ ^{observed} along with these Symptoms the Evening Paroxysm of Fever is increased. All the ordinary Symptoms of weakness arise, so that degree as sometimes to be fatal.

These then are the symptoms which take place
in this natural state of the fluids in

The Blood even in this Case, when the febrile action rises to the greatest Height, does not run into the second stage of Putrefaction, nor becomes fatid, But the Fluids that are extravasated undergo this change, the Crust therefore becomes fatid, the Urine, the sweat, & the other Secretions are affected with the Fatid.

Supposing a Man uses improper Food, if he avoids the other Causes of putrefaction, & at the same time uses Strengthening Remedies, the Disease may be kept off, or if it has taken place, its increase may be thereby prevented, But when it has once arose the use of good & proper Food of the Acipent kind is the only means whereby we can remove it.

It is a ~~condition~~ of considerable consequence in Sieges
and at Sea, the procuring Vegetable Accepsent
Food, that may be preserved for ^{considerable} any length of Time,
such these are not S P

Parinacesas (or) other substances may easily be preserved for any long the of time, but there are not sufficiently accept to prevent the Putrefaction.

of the Fluids

They are rendered more acceptant by making them ferment. If Baked into Bread & this Bread eaten immediately whilst fresh they are rendered more apt to become acceptant, hence they may be employed with some advantage & can be made use of in Sieges, as in such Circumstances we can avail ourselves of conveniences for making sufficient Quantities, but at Sea this becomes more difficult, & at best they cannot remove, but only retard the progress of the Disease.

It has been proposed to make these substances into Malt liquors for those purposes, but the use of them is not as yet sufficiently ascertained.

This Disease then is only to be carried off by one Means viz by the Excretion of such Food as tho it may not be digested will become Acid & the Chyle prepared from it, is either thrown into the Blood free from putrid Matter, or carries with it a portion of this Acid, whence no more putrid Matters being carried into the System, what is already contained in the Vessels is gradually thrown out of the Body by the Kidneys &c. The Blood Vessels recover their former Actions, & Vigour, & the Disease is carried off.

A plenty of almost any Vegetable substance of a loose texture provided they contain no mercurial juices, but containing mucilaginous Matter, & Sugar, as Peckweed for instance. Neither, Yeast &c. could be procured & were used in sufficient quantity, they would carry off the Disease.

But there are some Vegetables even of this kind which are
superior to others, such as are not only of a loose texture,
but also very apt to ferment, and more apt to correct the
putrescency of animal Food, & also to carry off the Acids
such Vegetables too as contain a quantity of Essential
Oil, by stimulating the Glands of the Kidneys & increa-
sing the Secretion of Urine, will tend to carry off the Di-
sease sooner than it would otherwise cease, such as the
Tetradinamia & Siliastia, as Cabbage, Lettuce &c. the several
Species of Allia in which are perfectly efficacious, in either
preventing, or carrying off the Disease, but we have found
as yet no means of preserving them for a considerable Time

When we have Choice of such Vegetables, the Disease may be
easily carried off by their use, as the Air on Ship board
is always more or less unfit for Respiration, when it is
inaceticable, it is better to carry the Sick on Shore for the
recovery of their Health, but sometimes they are rendered
so weak by the Disease, that the Motion necessary to re-
move them from the Ship, would produce instant Death
In this Case then it is better to give them the Vegetables in
the Ship, until they acquire such a degree of Strength as
will admit of their being removed on Shore without any
hazard, or disadvantage.

When then we can procure a suf-
ficient quantity of Vegetables, the Scurvy is for the most
part easily cured, But we are likewise to consider what
means can be employed on Ship board, to prevent, or carry
off this Disease, for Vegetable Food cannot be preserved
a sufficient length of Time, to answer the purpose at Sea.

Many Methods have been contrived to preserve such Vegetables as would be sufficiently apt to ferment in

Farinaceous Vegetable Substances do not produce this effect prepared in the Manner we commonly have them on Ship-board. Pease, Barley, Rice & such Bread as we generally have on Board Ships, do not at all tend to prevent the Disease. Bread just fermented & new baked, either with Yeast or Leaven is much more powerful in correcting the putrefaction. It is not tho' sufficiently powerful to correct it entirely; The Officers then who can avail themselves of such Food, new Bread, or Ships Companies in general, for whom such new baked Bread has been provided, have had the Disease in a much less degree, than those who are not so fortunately circumstanced in

Farinaceous Vegetable Substances just fermented & converted in Malt have been lately recommended for this purpose but we have not as yet had sufficient Experience to determine with what advantage they may be used. We cannot tho' by Farinaceous Vegetable Substances in any way we are as yet acquainted with prevent or carry off this putrefaction of the Fluids.

We must therefore have recourse to other means, The Vegetable Acid, contained in Fruits, is a powerful corrector of such putrefaction. This Acid even freed from some of its water, by Evaporation is still a powerful Remedy in this Disease, the Juices of Lemmons, Limes or other Acid Fruits having the water evaporated from

These sorts have about a 5th or 6th part of the whole have
been often preserved & taken to considerable Advantage

App even. Fruits themselves as Apples &c are capable
of being preserved a considerable time, & may be used
with considerable utility.

We have shewn you the Causes the Symptoms & Progreſs of
the Sea Scurvy, we likewise shewed you that one means
of preventing & curing the Disease, was, employing
Vegetable Substances for Food, which if not totally fer-
mented & digested into Chyle, would rather become
Acid than Nutritive. We shewed you how far Farina-
ceous Matter might be employed for this purpose, that
when Farinaceous Matter was pure, whether in Seeds
or Roots it did not prevent or cure the Disease, but if
we fermented such Matter into Bread & employed this
fresh Baked, it retarded the progress of Putrefaction
that it has been said, that if it was fermented into
Malt it would cure the Disease, that tho there were Cases
related of its Success, there was not as yet sufficient Au-
thority, to determine how far it may be advanta-
geously employed.

We said that the loosea Vegetables containing Mucila-
ginous Matter & Sugar are capable of preventing
& curing the Disease, that where we could procure a
sufficient quantity of these substances, we could in al-
most all Cases cure of this Disease, that the Radix
Giliaha which with propriety are called Anti-scor-

acids were the preferable Remedies in these Cases that the Native Vegetable Acids, might be preserved on Ship-board & employed with advantage for these purposes.

Now several Methods have been attempted to preserve recent Vegetables, but hardly any with considerable success. They have sometimes been preserved with salt and sometimes by means of Vinegar, in which case they have some but no great Effect, Pickles, or Vegetable substances preserved by Vinegar are of some, but no great Use. They do not ferment readily with the Juices, & Aliments in the Stomach & therefore do not, or at least, not sufficiently correct the putrescency of the Animal substances. None but the Native Acids, the Native Vegetable Acids. Sum for this Reason to promise much advantage in however this subject has not been sufficiently prosecuted to make us say how far such Methods of preserving Vegetable substances, will answer the wished for End.

There is one way in which they may be employed & in which they may be preserved advantageously.

We may take Cabbage, Cellery, Parsley & mix with them some of the Umbelliferous Plants, so these apply some weight put them into a Lash & press them down as hard as possible cover them with the Head of the Lash making an hole in it, There will in consequence ferment &c. as soon as the smell like Vinegar issues from the Hole. This is to be put up as close as possible. The Vegetable will remain in its former situation in salt.

for even 2, or 3 Years - This preparation is called by the Germans Sour Croût, & has been made use of with considerable advantage.

Mr. likewise tends to correct the putrescency of Animal Food, particularly weak wine, such wines as these may always be procured, as by mixing Sugar & water together to a sufficient degree of Heat, or if this should not be sufficient a ferment as yeast may be added to it. By these means we may be always provided with a weak wine, which may be drank with considerable advantage.

These are the several means hitherto known & made use of for prevention, & Cure of the Sea Scurvy.

The may almost prevent, or retard its progress by keeping up the action of the Vessels, we have already said that a diminution of the action of the Vessels upon the Fluids, was the immediate Cause of this Disease, that if we could keep up a sufficient degree of action in the Vessels, the Disease may be prevented, or after it has come on removed. By these means we may at least retard the progress of this Malady, altho it may not, I probably cannot be entirely cured in this way.

This End is to be answered by the Exhibition of Bark & other Medicines which tend to strengthen the System.

We have now gone thro the several Remedies which are employ'd in this Disease, the next Disease we mean to treat of is the Scrophulous.

The Scrophula.

The most disease supposed to arise from morbid affection of the fluids, the Dr. Ferrius believes not originally so, is the Scrophula.

The Scrophula is a disease, which is most commonly hereditary. It sometimes however arises in persons whose parents, in as far as we are able to judge were never affected with the disease.

There are several diseases which are hereditary which descend from parents to their children. Some of these diseases arise immediately in the child when born, appear either directly, or in a short time after birth & they only take place if the parent, that is where the parent was affected with the disease at the time the child was born.

Lues venerea is the Venereal, which passes from the mother to the child, & never appears unless the mother be affected, the father can never affect the child, nor can the mother unless she was affected at the time of her delivery. The same perhaps happens in other infectious diseases. But parents in this case only infect their children in the same manner as one person may communicate infection to another. But there are many hereditary diseases, which arise in children, & the

Capiat Spongia usta scrupulum, primo mans., in
lacte asinino

Rx: Metopium vis grana quinquaginta
~~Ug: illi femp uncias duas~~

In fiat expressio: cui adde

Rx: M. drachmas duas

Lys Croci sesquidrachmam. Misce et
fiat haustus hora somni sumendus

Rx: pulv Rad Scillarum grana tria

Bals: peruv q. f. Infusilula,

hora somni sumenda. cum coctis tribus sex emuls

Rx: Spum Cati drachmam, V. O. q f

Ug: pura unc sex

Lys Balsam unciam In f. emuls

Rx: Concw: Cochlear unciam

Spongia calin drachmas duas

Antim Crud pulv: semunciam

Gum Guaiac drachmas duas

Sal Nitri sesquidrachmam

Lys Althae. q f Misce et fiat Dictarium

Father has not been himself affected by the particular Disease, & Man for instance may not have the Gout. While 20 years after the Birth of his Child & yet the Child be affected in consequence of being born of such a parent.

It often happens in these hereditary Diseases that the Disease does not appear immediately upon the Child. & further it frequently happens that the Disease passes by one Generation entirely, the Son for instance is not affected, but the Grandson will in consequence of such predecessors, this is generally the Case in those Diseases we call Hereditary, independent of the Parents being affected at the time of the production of the Child.

It has been a great Dispute in Medicine, in what manner such Diseases were transmitted from Parents to their Children. It is certain that Parents have a very considerable Effect upon their Children, their Natural Form, their Diseases, & Dispositions are communicated by Parents to their Offspring.

It has been supposed by some, that some infectious Matter passed from the Father to the latter but this is very difficultly ascertained, or accounted for, because many Hereditary Diseases are not infectious, as the Gout for instance, & the Scrophula. So that supposing they are infectious, they can only be propagated from Parents to their Children.

Secondly the quantity of infectious Matter is exceedingly

R_j: Spongia usuae. et pulv. fort. aurant. sing.
grana decem: Minc et fiat pulvis, quater quotidie,
sumendus

R_j: Mercurii calcinati granum
Conseru Rosar Rubr q. s. Spicula
sing: noctibus fumenda

R_j: Mercuri sublimi confecti grana duo
Spir Neri Gall: uncias quatuor
optimè solvetur, et capiat cochl minimum omni mane
et vespere, ex haustato cujusvis liquoris

R_j: Ras: ligni Guaiaci et
" " Sassafras sing: drach: tres
Rad Sarsapar et
" China sing: unciam
Mear sassafras enucleat. uncias duas
Quoque in aqua pure libris tribus, ad libras duas
cola et colatura, bibat uncias quatuor, bis in die

small, the whole Ovary does not exceed the size of a pin's head, is not more than a grain, so that the quantity of Male Semen which is conveyed to impregnate this, must be very minute. If the Male be affected with any disease, the quantity of Infectious Matter contained, in so small a quantity of Semen as impregnates the Ovary, must of course be still much more inconsiderable. It appears then that the quantity of Infectious Matter, contained in so small a quantity of Semen, must be infinitely small.

And again a Man shall be perfectly well himself, the quantity of Infectious Matter contained in him not being sufficient to produce the disease, yet the small quantity that gets from him to the Female shall be sufficient to produce the Infection.

It is then quite inconceivable that the disease should be propagated in these Circumstances by an Infectious Matter; that the particles, or that a particle of Infectious Matter shall pass from one Man, & into a Female from that Man & remain in such person for 40 Years without producing any disease. This we may say is totally inconceivable.

The Ovary impregnated above contains the whole of that dependent on the Father and Mother, excepting that it may be affected afterwards by the Fluids of the Body deposited in the Placenta. In such a Woman there is no Communication with the Child in Utero, Fluids are deposited by her in the Placenta & thence taken up & conveyed to the Child by Vessels of its own. There can then be no Perpetual Influence carried from the Mother to the Child. By such Fluids then deposited, Diseases that are infectious may be

Decoque folior: Cicuta. semianciam, in Aq:
pura libris tribus, ad libras duas pro Fola:
et post expressionem. fiat cataplasma. foli:
cum. cum lacte vaccino

vide Althesatives

communicated by the Mother. But if we consider a little further, this appears ridiculous, as Hereditary diseases may often do not appear till in the third Generation the intermediate one, being free from the particular affection. Add to this that hereditary diseases are not infectious the matter of them not having a power of exciting a fermentation with the fluids of the Body. The Stone the Gout the Scrophula are such.

The part of the Male semen that impregnates the Ovum, we have said is vanishing small, whence we should infer, that the Father is incapable of transmitting any disease from himself even the Venereal disease: we have had no well authenticated instances, when this disease has been communicated by the Father.

It is remarkable that most Hereditary diseases ^{arise from} arise in particular Temperaments, thus the Gout we find is peculiar in Melancholic Temperaments, Rheumatism in the Sanguineous: the Scrophula in those of weak or Phlegmatic Temperaments, &c. &c. & takes place where this Temperament is at its greatest height or the weakest & most considerable.

Now the Temperaments of Parents are communicated from them to their children & if the Breed was not so mixed, Children would bear a greater similitude to them.

But the Breed is propagated by great intermixtures in the Human Species & from this the peculiarities of the parents shall pass from one Generation to appear in the next. For example in Rabbits there is one species of them always black, another of them shall be white & if we

Dr. Cullen says the nature of this disease is not easily to be ascertained. It seems to be a peculiar affection of the Lymphatic system, and this in some measure accounts for its connection with a particular period of Life.

Probably however, there is a peculiar acrimony of the fluids that is the proximate cause of the disease: altho of what nature this is, has not yet been discovered.

It may perhaps be generally diffused in the system, and exhaled into the several cavities and cellular texture of the body: and thence being taken up by the Absorbents, may discover itself especially in the Lymphatic system.

This however will hardly account for its being more confined to that system, than happens in the case of many other acrimonies which may be supposed to be as generally diffused. In short its appearance in particular Constitutions, and at a particular period of life, and even its being a hereditary disease, which so frequent depends upon the transmission of a peculiar constitution, are all of them Circumstances which lead us to conclude, upon the whole, that this Disease depends upon a peculiar constitution of the Lymphatic System.

propagate them to the end of the Wood. The Seed shall be
physically the same. — And if you take a black & a white
Rabbit, & breed from them the Issue shall be never the less either
entirely black or entirely white, but again put a Black & a
white Rabbit of the second Generation together & a Mixture
of the two Colours will be produced in the third.

In this manner then the peculiarities of one Seed are lost in
one Generation & taken up in the succeeding one.

It appears then much more probable that those Diseases which
arise in Children, do arise from particular Temperaments
& not from any peculiar infectious Matter passing from
the parents to them.

Children born of Scrophulous parents,
are generally free from the Disease at the time of their birth
but after a certain length of Time it begins to make its
appearance, in 2, 3, or 4 Years. It is much more frequent
by Heredity, & however arises in some whose forefathers
were never affected by it.

The first appearances of it are commonly in the Mucous
Membrane, but they are going considerably that they are not
generally attended to, some degree of Inflammation about
the Eyes, Nose, Mouth & Lips, Throat, or Intestinal Canal.
Either some particular Fluid is formed there, is absorbed
by the Lymphatics, stimulates them & produces Inflam-
-mation, or the secreted Fluids are absorbed, stimulate
& produce the same effects in the Lymphatic
Glands are particularly affected & those the Neck especially.

Gullen — " For the cure of the Scrophula, we have not yet
learned any practice, that is certainly or
generally successful

The Remedy which seems to be the most successful, and which
our practitioners especially trust to, and employ, is the use
of mineral waters: and indeed the washing out, by means
of these, the lymphatic system, would seem to be a
measure promising success: but in very many instances
of the use of these waters, I have not been well satisfied
that they had shortened the duration of the disease,
more than had often happened when no such remedy
had been employed —

With regard to the choice of the mineral waters most fit
for the purpose, I cannot with any confidence give an
opinion — Almost all kinds of mineral waters,
whether chalybeate, sulphureous, or saline, have been
employed for the cure of Scrophula, and seeming by with
equal success and reputation — a circumstance which
leads me to think, that, if they are ever successful, it
is the elementary water, that is the chief part of it
remedy

Of late, sea water, has been especially recommended and
employed: but after numerous trials, I cannot yet dis-
cover its superior efficacy

Besides that Inflammations of these Glands from other causes are generally serious & go on slowly, these Inflammations are particularly insidious so that they do not suppurate readily, or if they do, they only suppurate in part, nor is the Matter formed by the suppurations good Mts. but a thin watery Chor.

The Ulcer heals before the whole is suppurated so that Inflammation remains after the Part is healed & may again suppurate, from the same Cause & on different Times or more frequently. As in other Cases Inflammations are more apt to arise in the Spring, so in this these Inflammations are more frequent at that Season. So are the Suppurations, they go off in the Summer, continue in the Autumn & remain pretty well in the Winter. But return again in the Spring in consequence of the Stimulus made in the System by the increasing warmth of the Season.

There is commonly in this Disease some Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane more frequently so than in Adults than in Children, there is often an enlargement of the Papillae of the Uvula & the inflammations do not confine themselves to the neck, but often affects the Glands in other parts.

These Inflammation & Affections of the Glands continue & remain thro' the Childhood, but frequently go off at the Age of Puberty, as upon Strength being established in the System from any Cause.

In Serophula is from a mortal Disease, especially in the beginning of Life, sometimes the the Throat.

"The other Remedies proposed by practitioners and writers are very numerous: but upon that very account I apprehend they are little to be trusted; and as I cannot perceive any just reason for expecting success from them, I have very seldom employed them —

"Of late, the Peruvian Bark has been much recommended: and as in scrophulous persons there are generally some marks of laxity and flaccidity, this tonic may possibly be of service: but in a great variety of trials, I have never seen it produce any immediate cure of the disease —

"In several instances the leaves of coltsfoot have appeared to me to be successful — I have used it frequently in a strong decoction and even then with advantage: but have found more benefit from the expressed juice when the plant could be had in somewhat of a succulent state, soon after its first appearance in the spring —

"I have also frequently employed the Hemlock and have sometimes found it useful in dissipating obstinate swellings: but in this, it has also often disappointed me: and I have never at any time observed that it disposed scrophulous Ulcers to heal —

"I cannot conclude the subject of internal medicines without remarking, that I have never found either mercury or Antimony in any shape, of use in this disease; and when any degree of a febrile state had come on, the use of mercury proved manifestly hurtful —

and Abdominal Viscera are affected, Arctical Symptoms and Symptoms of Irritation are sometimes produced, even so as to prove fatal, most commonly, tho it does not, but the Affection goes on to the Age of Puberty when it frequently goes off, or else proceeds to Old Age, when weakness again taking place the Disease is renewed in consequence of such weakness. Thus a much more apt to run out to a much greater length.

Scrophula in few Cases continues, but however it sometimes goes on this Life, with Inflammations & Ulcerations, such as have been described, when it does go off in the earlier periods of Life, it often returns upon the appearance of Weakness in the System about the age of 40, & this second attack is more severe than the first, the Inflammations of the Mucous Membrane of the Lungs the Eyes, & other parts are greater & the Glands are more generally affected, for the Lungs, & Ulcerations are often produced, which proceed to Consumption in consequence of which Death.

When any of the secretions are increased by any means, they continue long & more obstinate by much, than in other Habits, hence we have obstinate Gonorrhoeas, Fluor Albus, Diarrhoeas, Catarrhs &c. difficult of removal.

This then is the Prognosis of this Disease in which it produces no means of its own Cure but when it does go off, it is in consequence of the System being strengthened by more advanced years, or by Medicines. We have as yet found out no Means of

"I conclude what I have to offer upon the cure of Scrophula
I must observe that cold bathing seems to have been of more
benefit than any other Remedy, that I have had occasion
to see employed. —

Curing this Disease, we have found out no specific Remedy
but excepting Strengthening the System in general, or
weakening the System by any means increases its Force,
the ordinary Means of Strengthening the System are to be
employed, such as the Bark - good Air, Exercise, Diet, & the
other Means already pointed out, & whose Action on the
System we have already shown

These are the only Means we have as yet discovered of putting
a Stop to it. Now as this Disease & all its Symptoms go off
frequently as the Patient acquires Strength by more advan-
ced Years. Our many Medicines have therefore acquired credit
& Reputation for the Cure of it, such as burnt Sponge, and
Sea Water, a piece of Gold tied round the Neck, the Manus
Regalis &c. But in those Cases where they seemed to succeed
the Disease would have equally have gone off, of itself if some
of these means had been employed

If we can by any means
persuade the Patient to wait for some time, till the Disease
goes off of itself, if we can find him to drink Sea Water, or
engage his attention in an agreeable Manner by any other
Means. provided he acquires Strength the Disease may
go off, & the Medicines employed, have the Reputation of
curing him

The only Means we are as yet acquainted with of curing this
Disease, is by the Ordinary Means of Strengthening the
System & these sometimes fail in

The particular Inflammations are to be treated, as other Ulcers

Scrophula

from other causes -

These then are the Symptoms, Progress & manner of
Treatment of this Disease, which tho' a very disagreeable
& sometimes troublesome one, we have as yet found out
no means of carrying off, but by strong thinning & System

It were to be wished, that we could find out some means
by which we could produce such an Alteration in the
System, as would carry it off, perhaps such means
may be hereafter discovered, but we have as yet found
out none such excepting the ordinary Means, already
pointed out.

Jaundice

The next disease of which we are to treat, is the Jaundice, which is an accumulation of Bile in the Blood Vessels; This fluid is formed in the Liver & the Vessels which have been supposed to separate it from the Blood, have been called Pori Biliares. From these it passes by a number of ducts, which we call Hepatic & at last they all join into one duct, & from this Union arises one which terminates in a little Bag called the Gall Bladder.

The Bile partly runs into this Bladder & partly runs straight forwards into the Duodenum & after it has remained some time in the Gall Bladder it comes back again thro' the same opening & passes into the Duodenum along with that which is immediately secreted from the Liver.

We call the duct which is formed by the union of these two the ductus communis Choledochus

Now there is no Bile in the Blood generally. If we open the Vena portarum in a living Animal, & take some of the Blood from it, we do not find in that Blood the smallest appearance of Bile nor is there excepting in Cases of Jaundice the smallest appearance of Bile in any of the Vessels in

Rx: Sapo Castille drachm duas

Pil: Gummos drachmam

Rhas: semidrachmam

Syr Simpl q. s. Infiant pulul

triginta sex: quarum capiat quatuor, bis in die

Rx: Sapon Castille

pulv Milleped et

Curcumæ sing semunciam

Syr Aromat drachmas duas

Syr Croci q. s. Infiant Electarium

de quo capiat quant N.M. ter in die cum coct
tribus decoctis sequentis

Rx: Rad Glycyrrhizæ unciam

Curcumæ

Gentianæ sing semunciam

Aq: pura libras duas

coquantur ad uncias quatuordecim: cola Acetaturæ
add. Sin Chalybeati uncias duas. Misch

There is a yellowness in the Serum frequently, this tho depends upon the frathescent Mucilage of the Blood & not upon the Bile, It is the same thing that gives the Colour to the urine, But it has none of the properties of Bile. If the same quantity of Bile was contained in the Serum it is out of the body by the Taste. Besides if Bile was thus contained in the Serum it would be filtered, by all the Vessels of the Skin & the Kidneys & give Colour to substances immersed into it & which in this we do not find to be the Case.

The only way then that it can get into the Blood Vessels is, after it is secreted. If there be an Obstruction to the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum in that Case it is absorbed & makes its appearance in the several parts of the Body.

The JAUNDICE then properly speaking, is, an Obstruction to the passage of the Bile in some Considerable Hepatic duct in the Duct: Hepatic: & called, as in the Ductus Commun: Cholic: & the several appearances in the System, are only symptoms of such Obstruction.

But these Obstructions may be of several different kinds, the most common of which are Bilious Concretions. The Bile contains a quantity of resinous Matter which is intimately mixed with it, this Matter is frequently evacuated in form of a fine white powder, at other times the several parts of it, adhering together, form themselves into firm Concretions & produce the Obstructions.

Rj: Rhois pulv: grana xxx
Calomelas grana quinquaginta
Syr Althæa q: S. f. Bolus primo mane sumendus

Rj: Gum Ammon.

Sapo Castill. et

Galban: singul: sex drachmas

Rad Scillar rec: grana duodecim.

Misc et fiant pilula quindecim, et sing drachmis:
quarum capiat quatuor, bis in die,

Rj: Sapon Castill drachmam

pilul: septuaginta: et

in Gummosa sing: sex drachmas

Pals: Peruian guttas duodecim

Syr Croci q: f.

fiant pilul: viginti quatuor: quarum capiat
quatuor, omni mane et vespere, superbibend:
uncias quatuor apozematis sequentis

Now to such Obstruction as this Jaundice is frequently
caused by. Another Cause producing obstructions is Spas-
modic affections, the Ductus Coledochus seems to be en-
dowed with the same power of contracting itself upon
application of a Stimulus, as other parts have, Hence
in weakness of the peristaltic Motion of the Intestines
this Duct frequently contracts itself & for the same reason
in Intermittents in which there are frequently Stas-
es of the Intestines, this Duct being stimulated is
excited to Contraction & Jaundice thereby frequently
produced in these Diseases.

This Contraction may also arise from other Causes, & hence
in these Cases, Jaundice of short Duration is frequently
produced, Inflammatory Tumors also pressing upon
the Biliary Ducts & these Tumors going off, or suppu-
rating, the Jaundice recedes upon removal of the
Pressure.

But the most common pressure of the Duct
is from Schirrosities ⁱⁿ the Liver, which, pressing upon
a number of Biliary Ducts, produce Jaundice of a
longer Duration, & this Jaundice is frequently accom-
panied with Dropsy, for the same cause which prevents
the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum is also
capable of preventing the passage of the Blood thro
the Liver from the Abdominal Viscera & hence
Dropsy will take place. These Cases of obstruction
are generally fatal & as Schirrosities in the Liver
are frequently the Cause of Dropsy, so Dropsy by pressing
upon the Liver will often produce Schirrosities in

Rx: Rad Chelidon cum foliis drachm sex
Rad rubia benet: et
— Turcuma sing: drachm tres
Summit Centaur et
Flu Chamæm sing sesquidrachman
Rad Gentian drachman
Cort Limon rec: drachm duas
Ag: Mada sesquilibram

Coque ad unciis quatuordecim — Cola et
colatura adda Ag: Cort: Aurant: ppt. unc duas
Mies et fiat Apozema

Rx: Calomelas grana octo
Extract: thebaici granum
Sine Micon q: f. fiat pilula
Lia somni fumantia

These then are the Causes which produce the Disease we shall next consider the Symptoms & first the Obstruction of Duct: Com: Duct: in which are three Classes of Symptoms will cause, one depending upon the Distention of the Duct, by the Obstructing Matter, another upon the Pile in the Duodenum & the third depending upon its admission into the Blood Vessels.

When the Duct is considerably distended, there is frequently pain in the right side running backwards this pain is sometimes very considerable but it seldom produces Symptoms of Irritation or of general Inflammation, or Inflammation of the Parts immediately affected, but it sometimes

this happens in consequence of the Disposition of the Pile to excite the Action of the Heart more flow. This pain continues until the Obstruction is removed & like other pains arising from distention it is sometimes greater sometimes less, as the part contracts the pain is increased, but upon Relaxation it is again diminished.

The Pile in the Intestines affects the Digestion of Food - If any part of the Aliment should become Acid in the Stomach, when it is mixed with the Bile the Acidity is destroyed - The Bile at the same time stimulates the Intestines & keeps up their peristaltic Motion.

All these Functions then are disturbed in Case of Bile does not get into the Duodenum, the Digestion is disturbed supposing the Appetite should remain any considerable Quantity of Food taken into the Stomach remains a long time

Rx: Aqua pura sesquialibram
Sal Sathart: drachm. tres decem
Manna unciam

Trit Laidamom: drachm. tres
Mina et Capiat uncias tres primo mane, et sing:
horis repetantur, donec hoc dejecerit alvus

Rx: Pulv. Doctus James.

Calomelas sing grana quinquaginta
Gum Ammon et

Sapo Castill sing grana decem
Spc Croci q. f. fiant pilula quinquaginta, quarum
capiat duas vel tres, hora foras

Rx: Sal. polychrest

Pulv Rhai sing sedrachm. 2

in the primæ Viæ secretions are formed, & purging is either produced, or the intestines wanting their usual stimulus lose power & rise, Vegetable substances not being digested become acid, & animal substances putrefy in the Faces lose their colour & the particular smell of the animal from which they were evacuated, this smell being owing to the mixture of the Bile with them, they therefore become very staid, so that the Bile seems to correct the putrescency of them.

When the Bile gets into the Blood Vessels, if there be no particular disease, no other disease in the System, it acts on the Heart as a sedative, it diminishes the Actions the frequency of the Actions of this Organ, so that it makes but few pulsations, perhaps but 50, instead of 73 in a Minute. It produces a universal Languor, over the whole System the pulse then is rendered slower & the patient feels Languor & Inability of Motion or muscular Action.

The Bile is secreted by all the different secretory Organs. It produces yellowness in the eyes & skin universally. The Urine secreted is generally of a dark colour, deposits a quantity of Sediment & any vitulous substance immersed into it, such as Linnen, paper &c. is dyed by it, of a yellow colour.

These are the Symptoms which arise in consequence of the Bile getting into the System.

Now if the Cause of the Disease be taken off then all these

Rx: Pil. Aromat.

Sapo Castill sing sesquidrachmam

Opii granatrica

Syr. Cort. aurant. q. s. fiant pilulae

triginta sex e quibus fumentur quatuor, ter
in die superbibens coct quatuor julepi seq.

Rx: Mist. salin com selibnam

Sal Diuretic drachm duas

Miris Cocin femurciam

M f Julepum.

Rx: Sapo Castill drachmam

Aq. Musa Sesuniciam folia

cui add.

Aq. R. M. drachmas duas

Mixt. fiat Haustus, absente febre vel dolore sumendus

Symptoms disappear, If a Gall-stone be the cause it is gradually forced forwards by the fluids in the ducts, till it gets into the Duodenum, at first there are two, or three stools produced, after which the disease gradually diminishes & goes off.

Or if Spasmodic contraction should take place that contraction also goes off & generally in a short time. Sometimes it does not continue for more than half an hour & yet all the appearances of Jaundice in the several parts of the Body shall take place, but off again upon the cessation of the Spasm. Sometimes it will continue for several days when the disease will also go off.

When it arises from Inflammatory Tumors pressing upon the ducts, there are always symptoms of such Inflammation; When the Inflammation goes off, the Jaundice also disappears.

When Schirrosities of the Liver take place, for to produce Jaundice the obstruction being only in some of the ducts, some of the Bile gets into the Duodenum, the Digestion still goes on, but imperfectly, the Peristaltic Motion of the Intestines is performed, but not so perfectly, this tho' would seem rather to depend upon the Irritation in the Liver, as there is not a want of Bile to occasion it.

The Faces are commonly of their Natural colour, the Bile gets into the system & is secreted universally, the Yellowness however is not so intense, some of the Bile being allowed to get into the intestines.

Rx: Decoct: pro enemate uncias decem

℞: Lini uncias tres.

Vitellum unius oui

Elect: e Bacc lauri

fiat Enema: si urgeat dolor, Sicut addere ℞. Theb:
guttas viginti

Rx: Manna opt: unciam

℞: Amygd: d: drachm: sex

Misc. et partitis dosibus fumatur

Rx: Pilul: Mercur scrupulum, in

Pilul quatuor formatum, et hora somni fumantur
cum haustu. sequente

Rx: ℞: Amygd: dulc: sesquidrachm.

Lixivii Sapon guttas viginti

℞: Menth Simpr Sesunciam

Sunt Momm drachm duas

Syr Balsam drachmam

℞: Haust

This Jaundice for the most part continues for a long-time & frequently produces Dropsy; It often produces Symptoms of Irritation so that desire as to prove fatal.

Now the Skin receives a yellow colour from the Cause besides the Jaundice, the Seraceous Matter of the Skin is of a yellow colour, hence when the Skin does not receive so great a colour from the Red Globules, this Seraceous Matter gives it a greater degree of Yellowness.

This Colour arises in Fever from an account of the Capillaries contracting, lessening the quantity of Blood in the external parts. The same happens in Hysteria & other Cases, from the same Cause.

But in this none of the Symptoms about the Liver or Gallstones take place.

The Skin is more of a brown than a yellow colour & by this means is easily distinguished from Jaundice.

If it arises from such Spasmodic Affections of the Viscus Colic^{us} as take place in Acute Diseases, it generally requires no particular treatment, the Affection that produces it generally going off in a few hours. The Blood itself being in this Case loaded with Bile, it requires sometime for this to go off so that the natural progress of the Disease is considerably affected if Jaundice should arise in it.

If Jaundice should arise from Calculous Concretions we know no way of dissolving them, a great

R_y: Rad Althææ. semunciam

Rad: quinque aperient sing drachm duas

Sim Fœniculi semachmam

R_y Bullient felibram

Maccera hnam, cola, et colatura. add^t

Tartar Solub: semachmam

Sunt flor Mast: guttas quindecim

Manna drachmam

Misc.

R_y: St. Amyg^g: 8: drachmas duas

Nitelli ovi q. s

R_y: pulve unciam

N. M. drachm duas

Vini Specie guttas triginta s. f.

Sunt Tribacis guttas quindecim

Spir Croci drachmam

Misc et fiat haustus. hora s. sumendus

R_y: Pilul: Sapon semicrupulum

fiant pilula daa, et capiat in corda quâquam
hora, durante dolore.

Number of Medicines have been contrived for the solution of these Concretions, such as Soap, & other solvents, But these Concretions formed of Resinous Matter, are not capable of being dissolved by any Menstruum, nor can we dissolve them, as we do the Concretions in the Urinary passages, by increasing the proportion of Water in the Urine.

There is no power of Solution either in the Juices of the Body, or in those of Medicines, they being a resinous substance and with more difficultly Soluble than even the ducts themselves, so that supposing it possible to introduce Acids or Alkalies in such manner as to be applied to these Bodies, such Medicines, must first produce their Effects upon the ducts.

We have then no means of dissolving these Concretions but we may forward the passage of them into the Intestines by the Exhibition of Opium, for in this case there is generally a spasmodic contraction of the ducts, where the Obstruction is, by giving Opium, we are frequently able immediately to take off the Spasm, & give passage to the obstructing Concretions.

If then there be considerable pain, it is worth while trying the Effects of Opium, it can do no harm, & may remove the Obstruction. By the Exhibition ^{also} of Emetics, we can forward their passage. then tend to increase the secretion of Bile, & thereby increase the Force propelling the stone into the Intestines, But these should not be given too frequently, if given of force than twice a Week.

R^y: Sapon Castill sexquidrachmam
Spec Stura picea sexdrachm
St: Juniperi guttas duas
Syr Althaea q. s.

Mixt fiat pilul viginti quatuor, e quibus
capiat quatuor ter in die

R^y: Calomelas grana quatuor
Elut: a Scordio gr: duodecim
Mixt fiat Bolus hora somni sumend:

R^y: Pulv Theri grana viginti quinque
Tartar Solub.
Syr Rosar Solub: sing drachm
Mist: Salin uncias duas.
Mies fiat Haustus primo mane sequent:
sumendus

They do mischief by weakening the Stomach & System in general

By the Prohibition of Purgatives, which increase the Peristaltic Motion of the Intestines, we also increase the Peristaltic Motion of the Ductus Coledochus and thereby forward the passage of the Stomach, Rhubarb, then Aloes & such Purgatives as increase the Peristaltic Motion may be employed advantageously.

By these means we frequently forward the passage of the Concretions into the Intestines, & very fortunately during the use of other Medicines, the Concretion is often forced forward naturally into the Duodenum.

Hepatica, Chelidonium & other such Medicines have been recommended for these purposes. But the good Effects that arose during their use, are rather to be attributed to the natural propulsion of the Stomach than to any Virtues of them.

If the Disease should arise from any spasmodic affection of the Intestines, it is hardly worth while to employ any Remedies, It generally goes off of itself in half an hour or so together with the Spasm.

The only case where it is necessary to employ Medicines, when the Disease arises from Spasmodic affection, owing to weakness of the Intestinal Canal, is where the Spasms are frequently returning & going off.

In this case Antispasmodic Medicines given in the spasm are usefully employed, But we not of aim to ~~take~~ ^{take} off one fit of the Spasm, we gain more by the Exhibition of Bark & other Medicines which strengthen the System & Intestinal Canal & diminish the general Irritability.

If Jaundice should arise from Inflammatory Tumors it is then to be considered as a small part of the Disease. The Tumor going off or suppurating, removes the pressure and the Jaundice disappears, such Cases then require no particular treatment, The ordinary Antiphlogistic Remedies are to be employed when

If the Disease should arise from Schirrosities of the Liver we know no means of dissolving, no Remedies capable of dissolving these Schirrosities, the Disease is therefore generally permanent, & inducing Dropsy & symptoms of Cachexia at length, generally, or always prove fatal.

At the same time that we are endeavouring, or employing Medicines to remove the Obstructions we are to attend to the affections of the Stomach & Intestines, & endeavour to supply the place of the Bile, this has been supposed to be effected by administering Bile itself, by giving soap & such Medicines but Dr. Ferriar believes none of these are of any use as the natural Bile only mixes with the Food, after it has passed into the Intestines, whereas these Medicines are first admitted into the Stomach, & must then undergo some Changes, Bitter & purgative Medicines.

which have a power of stimulating these parts & shaping
up their Actions are useful employed, Manubium
Wormwood & other such bitters, have been particularly
employed for these purposes,

If Acidities should be formed in Adults, mild fixed Ve-
getable Alkali, is the preferable Absorbent, as it tends
to take off the disposition of the Fluids to become
Teguments, & convert the other Matter formed in to Fluids
similar to themselves.

If Acridities should attend, the
Purgative Action of the Intestines is to be excited by the
Exhibition of Rhubarb, & similar purgatives in

When the Pile gets into the Blood Vessels it requires some
time for its absorption & after the Cause of the Disease is
carried off, it hardly requires any Medicines to assist the
but if it be contained in considerable quantity it may be
necessary to evacuate it, this is well effected by the Medi-
cines already prescribed, viz by Rhubarb & similar evac-
uants.

After the Disease is carried off, we should endeavor
to strengthen the System by those means, which we have
already pointed out,

Jaundice arises four times from Obstructions, excepting
when it takes place in Fever, for once, that it does from
all the other Causes put together so that whether we employ
any remedies or no, the Disease in general, goes off naturally.

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We do however sometimes get rid of it the sooner for
employing such Medicines, & prevent the system from
being so much injured, as it would be by a longer Conti-
nuance of the Disease.

Eruptive Diseases

not depending on Fever,

and first the
Itch

We come now to show you those little Inflammations
of the skin which do not arise in consequence of Fever
These should have properly been treated off when speaking
of inflammation.

The first of these is the Itch which arises from Infection
& this infection can only be propagated by contact
but it may arise in any part of the skin, excepting

where the skin is very hard, it has been said to depend on Animalcula, or little Animals, which have fallen from the skin of a person infected on that of a sound person, have afterwards hid themselves & produced the Itch.

We cannot however trust to these Microscopical Observations that have hitherto been made, the disposition in Microscopical observers to find out something as often made the imaginary thus saw Animals, when, really there were no such thing, & the fallacy which arises in Mag very & dup Magnifying powers made use of in Microscopes render it very necessary for us to be exceedingly Cautious, & impartial in order to investigate perfectly any subject by these means.

It seems tho very likely that the Itch depends on little Animals for we have not only Microscopical observations to confirm it, but we have little Itchings without Inflammation produced, as if these Animals endeavoured to bite the skin, or part where lodged.

If you scratch the part the Inflammation produced forms an Ulcer, which affords a proper Bed for the Animal to lodge in, this Inflammation arises principally in those parts of the Body, where the skin is soft, as in the bendings of the joints, between the fingers, at the wrists, in the hands &c.

These tho often spread to the different parts of the Body, little boils arise in those parts, but for the most part, they do not produce any affection of the system tho they should continue for many years.

It is also probable that these Animals, lay Eggs as the blisters which follow, scratching if not broke by the same means go off without any Ulceration. Whence the Animalculi are allowed a proper Medium, for laying Eggs & continuing the Disease.

This, if taken soon easily removed but if for some continuance, tho' the Blisters, Ulcerations, &c. may disappear yet the Habit of Inflammation remains & is still troublesome.

This Disease can be cured by the application of such substances, as commonly tend to poison Insects. & those substances applied to the part, viz Sulphur mixed with Oil. Solutions of Mercurial salts, which should be considerably diluted; one grain to an Ounce or so, Solutions of Arsenic in water, White Hellebore & several other such substances produce this effect.

White Hellebore indeed acts somewhat differently from the others, because these generally tend to diminish the Inflammation immediately, but the Hellebore rather increases it & produces suppuration in the part affected.

Now if the Patient be very delicate, a diluted Solution of the Mercurial salts, such as the Ultimate, to the quantity of a grain to an Ounce of water will answer the purpose, or if the Disease be slight. a Mixture of Sulphur, with Oil or Pomatum, is a good Application, to which it is generally better to add, a little mild fixed Vegetable Alcali, which dissolving of the Mucus of the part, exposes the Insects immenably to the action of the Sulphur.

This then very frequently very obstinate, in such Cases it will often run out to two, or three Months, or even longer, in

It is remarkable that these Eruptions are not constant or permanent, if the Patient should expose himself to Cold, they will frequently disappear, & return again only upon his keeping himself warm, or in a warm Atmosphere in

The Leprosy

The next Eruption, which is also a very considerable one, is one, when in a slight Degree, has been often called the Purpura & when in a great Degree has been called Leprosy.

This Disease generally arises from Austerity of the Scarf skin from a want of sufficient Moisture on the Skin, or want of perspiration as it is called, whence the Scarf skin becomes dry & cracks, then rises up in little Scales & the Skin below is sometimes inflamed.

This affection is sometimes in Spots in particular parts of the Body, sometimes it is more universal.

The Body is sometimes even covered ^{quite} over with them & in that Case we call the Disease Leprosy.

Now the true Leprosy of the Arabians, the infectious

Lymph described by the Ancients, is not known in this Climate
is therefore not the same Disease

This Disease showing Disagreeable & troublesome, is not a dangerous one, It seldom produces any affection of the System in general, sometimes when it rises to a great height, the skin becoming very hard under the Similes rigid & immovable

It is to be carried off by the common sudorific Medicines, which by increasing the secretion from the Glands of the true Skin, keep the Scarf skin moist, & prevent the Disease from extending to the true Skin, the Sudorific Medicines we employ for this purpose, are, Preparations of Antimony, Preparations of Mercury, Decoctions of Guaiacum, of Sassafras, or any of the Sudorific Woods - This generally cuts us employ these several Medicines together than any of singly

They are in this manner more powerful in producing a mild Diaphoresis, after carrying off the Disease by these means it is often very difficult to prevent it from returning upon depending from the Use of the Sudorific Medicines, the Dysmpe of the Scarf skin returns in the same disposition to Dysmpe remaining in the System, we do not know of any means of preventing such Returns nor of taking off this Disposition, but by recurring to the Use of the same Medicines, until it is again carried off

Sometimes only a part is affected with thin Inflammation & flaty Eruptions, & these flaty Eruptions are more

difficult of cure, than when the Disease is general in

As in other Cases of Diseases affecting only a small part of the Body, Medicines acting upon the System in general are not so efficacious in carrying off the local Affection as when the System in general is affected, for in this Disease when there are only two, or three Spots the Specific Medicines prescribed have less effect, than when the Surface of the Body is universally covered, in

Eruptions similar to those sometimes arise, from eating Food of difficult digestion, sometimes such Food stimulates so much as to produce considerable Inflammation of the Head, & Affections of the Brain which continue to that Degree as to prove fatal.

When these inflammatory Affections go off, a Tumor of the Skin remains, & the same kind of local Eruptions, as those described take place, for which the same kind of Emollient Medicines are to be employed to carry them off, for the same Reason.

Another Species of these Cuticular Eruptions, are Inflammations of the Sebaceous Glands which take place in the Face particularly, they arise in consequence of general Inflammatory Temperament, in persons of strong Plethoric Habits, so that a slight Stimulus applied to these parts excites Inflammation in them, they therefore generally appear in the Spring, when the Stimulus on the System is the greatest. It is known that produce

any affection of the system in

They are to be taken off, by Antiphlogistic Medicines, but it is seldom necessary to make Evacuations, by Bleeding, for their Cure in

We should be very cautious of taking off these Inflammations by the Application of Scarifices, or any such Remedies as by taking off these topical inflammations, we run a hazard of producing internal Ones which are much more dangerous & we often by these Means do considerable Mischief in

Similar Eruptions to these also arise from Obstructions formed in the secretory ducts of the sebaceous Glands. When they arise from this Cause, they may be taken off, by a mild Solution of Caustic, fixt Vegetable Alkaline, which being applied to the parts, by dissolving off the Mucus removes the obstruction & of course these Eruptions in

But we should be cautious in the Use of these Solutions that we do not apply them too concentrated or too frequently, as we should thereby produce such a Dryness of the Skin, as would endanger its cracking, & thence be the Cause of considerable Mischief in

They should therefore be employed not above once or twice in a week, for these purposes in

Eruptions frequently begin to take place, in delicate women, particularly in the Face, which part is most exposed to the Application of Stimuli in

There is first an Erisipelatous Inflammation which is succeeded by Pimples, & these sometimes suppurating. A breaking, Scabs are formed, this Eruption depends upon general Irritability, & is to be taken off, by the Bark & other such Medicines which diminish the Irritability of the System in

As these Eruptions are of more Consequence in the Faces of women, than of men, we may venture in some Cases to apply Scabatives to the part affected, the Danger of producing internal Inflammations by these Means is not so great in this, as in the former Cases, Scrupia is the best Application for this purpose, at the same time, that it is not apt to produce any Mischief in

An Eruption sometimes takes place very similar to Venereal Eruptions, but is not Venereal in

It arises often without any other Venereal Eruption, or symptoms of Venereal Infection & are carried off in

These Eruptions we call Herpes Repens, little Inflammations arise in several parts of the Body, Ulcerations are produced, & the Ulcers are often covered with the shining Scab, as happens in Venereal Ulcerations, in

These Eruptions, also, measure much, but are not Infecting,
like Venereal sores, & Ulcerations of the Throat similar to
Venereal Ulcerations, are frequently produced in this Disease.

This Affection is most frequent in Hilly Countries, it
bears a strong resemblance in these respects, to the Ven-
ereal Disease, but it is of little consequence to make the
distinction & still of less consequence, as they both are
cured by the same Remedies. & these Remedies are exhibited
in the same manner for both purposes. There is another
kind of Ulceration which takes place particularly in
Mountainous Countries, extremely similar to Venereal
Ulcers, but to be distinguished, as not arising from
Infection & may be cured by Askingents which Ven-
ereal Ulcers cannot, they also yield easily to Mercury.

It is probable, it is very probable that there are besides
those we have described, other Eruptions similar to them,
whose History we are not sufficiently acquainted with.

Imperaments of the Human Body

We proceed now with Chronic Diseases & especially in considering those which have been supposed to affect the Brain & Nerves - and those which we come next to think of are Diseases attending -

It has been said that the Body of Man was a Microscopum or the likeness of all Nature in Miniature but the likeness which it has to other natural appearances, is confined principally to one point,

That it has a Rise, has an Origin, from this Origin it rises to certain pitch of Perfection & then gradually it afterwards descends from that pitch, until it be totally worn out - destroyed, or lost forever, & nothing, as far as we can comprehend it, in the whole Universe is constantly changing -

All the planets & even the fixed Stars suppose at an immense distance, & of which we know but very little, among these often we find changes & those Globes which form our planetary system, will change every week

Considerably, which will evidently tend, to put an end
to all of them, all the Planets are approaching the
Sun, where they all shall join in one Orb.

The Changes which are constantly undergoing, by the
Earth & Planets, which are our abode, are more Evident
to us. The Seasons are gradually approaching to a
perfect equality, so that in some Countries, there
shall be constant Spring, & in others the Decaying
of constant Winter.

The Water which sustains, & serves for the nourishment
of Animals & Vegetables, is gradually Decaying, &
converting into Earth, so that there must be an end
to all the Animal & Vegetable Creation.

That Man then, one Species of Animal should change
quickly, & tend to perfect Decay, & Destruction. & if
only support be by Regeneration is not at all to be
wondered at, the reason of this constant Succession
by which all things seem to be governed, we cannot
tell, it is not revealed to us in any way, all that
we know then is, that such Changes constantly
taking place,

The Bodies of Men then, have proportion, according
to their size from their first Origin, until they become
perfect, & remain but a very small space of Time in
any degree of perfection, they gradually then Decay
until they are entirely destroyed.

But we may remark in this prospect four stages, principally - Infancy - Youth - Manhood & Old Age

And the peculiarities which take place in these four stages of our Life, are often at any particular Period

To say that all Men are Old, at any particular Period is hardly to be ascertained, many, especially on the other hand, would wish to be always young

But the peculiarities of Infancy - Youth, Manhood & Old Age, are very often marked strongly in every Age

And those peculiarities have been marked by a variety of Names, for those peculiarities which we find in Infancy remaining in some Measure thro' Life, have been given the Definition of Peculiar Temperament

Those peculiarities which have taken place in Youth marking the whole of Life, have also given a Name to peculiar Temperaments as those of Infancy Phlegmatic, those in Youth Sanguineous, those in Manhood Bilious, & those in Old Age, Melancholic Temperament

Now in Infancy the peculiar properties of the Matter of the Body, are, there is a larger proportion of the Superfluous Water in the Blood, the Solids unite with a large proportion of water so as to become soft & flexible, there is a tenderness in the Solids

In the Structure of the Body, there are a great Number of Capillary Vessels in proportion to the larger & the Blood Vessels, & indeed all the Vessels, are large in proportion to the bulk of the Body. in consequence the functions are more Copious & at the same time more watery.

We shall enumerate, those we don't know in any fact manner. - that the Head is much larger in proportion to the other parts. The Nerves generally are much larger. - Now there are some particular things in the Structure, as to wear out the Body in this manner, not that people who perform much Labour, generally live the longest, they are commonly cut off the sooner. - But an Imperfection; from the state of Nature. Sometimes the Opening that there is between the two Auricles of the Heart is entirely shut up, but this is of no consequence. ^{the} Common Walk. Properly all other peculiarities are got rid off, as soon as the Nature is past the of a Nature.

But then in the sensibility & Irritability of the Body, and especially, the Irritability, the difference is still much greater.

The Body is much more Irritable, that is much easier affected by the Application of any stimulus, or by any application that will produce an affection of the System, But then on the other Hand Nature has increased the power of being affected differently by different things, so that the Cause of Diseases do not produce the same Disease, in Infancy that they do in other Stages.

It is exceedingly rare, for example, to find a Fever in an Infant, but all applications that produce any Effect, act as simple Stimuli in the System, & the Diseases of Infants are very nearly simple.

There is another great peculiarity, that is, the great Power of Retaining every thing that may be destroyed which is gradually lost thro' the other Stages. Thus if one were to endeavour a Language that many have employed with regard to Nature, as the Body, one might say, it is hardly worth while to defend any part, which is attacked with any Disease, but to destroy it as soon as possible, because the has Vigour enough to make it new so that if Inflammation takes place, suppuration comes on in 24 hours, & destroys the Part, & the Part destroyed, is immediately renewed again.

The situation of the Mind, at these different Intervals it is not our Business to enter into, we may just mention that in Infancy when the Body continues in the same state, that the Mind is exceedingly susceptible, but as suddenly throws off any impression that has been made.

Infancy may be considered, as in its greatest pitch until the Child is arrived at the age of two years so that during this time if at occasions great Numbers be cut off. Considerable Number of these Peculiarities, are much diminished at the 5th Year, & the Healthiest time of Life is between the 5th & 13th Year when the very great Susceptibility happening in Infancy,

is considerably diminished, & the appearance of Sanguineous Temperament has not yet begun to take place

Now then succeeds the Sanguineous Temperament, whose principal peculiarity, is Vigour, one might perhaps suppose that the Organs of digestion had been accustomed to produce a great quantity of Matter for the Growth of the Body, as the growth is now, in some Measure suspended, & at last, perhaps, that a degree of Plethora, or fullness might take place, & the Stimulus from this might occasion an increased action of the Vessels. But we think it is not so, at least altogether from this Cause, that the state, which is perhaps equally capable of being accounted for - but there is a great disposition to general inflammation, & Plethoric Inflammation & active Hamorrhage, which is a species of Inflammation. & other Diseases of every kind that happen, are apt to give inflammatory appearances, the peculiarities in the Matter of the Body, & in the Structure, which then takes place in Infancy, have now gone off, the peculiarities of the Sanguineous Temperament are gone off, & the peculiarities of the Bilious Temperament have not as yet taken place

We might have just remarked that tho we did not propose to enter into the Doctrine of the Mind, we might have mentioned that the peculiarities of the Mind, during the Sanguineous Temperament, are Ardor, Impatience, great disposition to action &c

When the Bilious Temperament takes place, Man comes

In his most perfect State, the peculiarities both of Infancy & Youth are gone off & what marks this part of Life, is Accuracy in every thing.

The Causes of the different Diseases, for Example, produce the Diseases of which they are properly the Causes, & no other affection of the System, which Diseases, as well as every natural Action of the Body, go on perfectly in their own manner, without being operated from, by any intermixture of any other Disease, whose Cause has not been applied.

I were too wished ^{too} that Medicines produced their Effects, as certain, but this is not the Case.

The power of Renewal, & Restoring, is now beginning to decay, so that Medicines, do not act with the same Force, that they did in Infancy & Youth.

The state of the Mind during this Temperament, is also accuracy of Ideas, & Judgment, as far as it has been cultivated, & now an impossibility of gaining great Cultivation.

So that whoever has a Mind to be cultivated, must have Cultivation in Infancy & Youth, after the Melancholic Temperament has taken place, no new Power, no new power, can be gained. New Information may, may is now come to that perfection, which he is capable of attaining, The Time of the Bilious Temperament is from 30 to 40. & commonly this four, or 5 years afterwards.

before the Man can be said to descend into the Vale of
Years, though we say the Melancholy Temperament takes
place, whose peculiar Diseases, we are presently to treat
of. Now it was not necessary to take Notice of the Alteration
in the Structure of the Body, in Youth & Manhood, but
in Old Age a great Variation takes place, we come then to
point out to you the particular State of the Body in Old Age,
on which the same kind of Disposition takes place earlier
in Life, the Body of Man & of other Animals, we might sup-
pose were made to last for many Thousand Years, for tho,
there are parts of the Body constantly lost, yet there are pow-
ers in the System which readily recruit them & restore them,
but this is not the Case after a certain length of Time, the
Body begins to wear out, alterations take place, in it,
which are not renewed, the parts of it are lost, which are
not recruited in particular the Capillary Vessels, are now
vastly diminished in Number, & much smaller in propor-
tion, hence that plumpness, which is from a fullness of
a number of Capillary Vessels, goes off: the Coats of the
Arteries loose their Muscular power of contraction &
the Muscular power is at least diminished, so that they
are contracted but little more than they would be from
their Elasticity, much dead or quantity of Calcareous
Earth is formed in the Blood, or in the system in general
sometimes deposited in the Arteries, they become Bony &
of consequence immovable, the Veins also loose their pow-
er of contraction, so that they are distended & contain the
greater quantity of Blood, which is not so complete with
superfluous water, the Red particles from a peculiar
Structure, become much darker & appear of a darker colour

in the Veins, & generally there is a darker hue in the whole Body, which has been supposed to be black bile taken in & hence this Temperament was called Melancholic,

The various Functions of the Body, begin to be performed with difficulty, in the first place Sleep, which renews that Vigour, which is diminished by Exercise, does not now take place so soundly & perfectly as it did, so that on any Exertion the Man is not by this means relieved.

In the next place the Organs of Digestion do not exert their power near so strongly, so that the Vessels be empty, they are with much greater difficulty filled again with Blood. The peristaltic Motion of the Intestines is interrupted, & Constipation of course is often produced.

In all Diseases where there is a loss of any part of the Body it is repaired much more slowly & frequently not at all. All the Functions of the Body, are performed with less regularity, but those of the Mind are also lessened, the Body in general is less apt to be affected, by particular impressions. All the different specific Humours diminish greatly of their power, hence Diseases to which the Body is subject in Youth & Manhood, very rarely take place, if they do take place their Natural Cure takes place, with much greater difficulty, but particular Diseases, are apt to take place, & more frequently than frequently happen the fibres of the Vessels being thinner & more subject to rupture. Hence Apoplexies & Haemorrhages are frequent in this State.

When the Organs of Sensibility become impaired, the
Sight, Hearing, Smell, Taste & Feeling become ^{more} impaired
& the whole Form of the Body to be diminished until at last
it will be fairly worn out & then it is to be remarked that this
happens not uncommonly, that there is an attempt to re-
new the Body, & again restore it to a state of Infancy
& Youth, & altho' this Effort is rarely successful, not probably
it has in some Cases—

It succeeds in part in many Instances in Women the Men-
struation that has gone off, returns again gradually, &
the power of Generation also returns, Some Men when the
Hearing has been lost in part, it has been again restored
perfectly, the Eyesight has also been restored
Sometimes a New set of Teeth have been produced, which
must have been generated, & for naturally there are some of the
second set have made their appearance, The Plumage
of the Hen in another has returned, but this attempt at re-
novation has very rarely succeeded entirely, Yet there is some
reason to believe that it has now & then, There are pretty good
accounts of Men living to the Age of 120 at which time
they were more vigorous than they had been at 70, or 80.
And a pretty evident & very probable Account of pretty well
authenticated Case of a Lady in Ireland living to about 140, &
most probably with a renewal of her Age.

The Renewal then does not seem to be any kind of
The attempt at a renewal is common enough, we
have seen an 100 Species of some kind or another just as it hap-
pens in Vegetables in the greatest degree.

When a new plant is sometimes produced by the seed. &c. sometimes instead of a plant decaying entirely by foundation of a new one, is produced, as the Topogaphic Apples whose ripening is the Life of the Original plant, has a new produced from the death of the old one.

When attempts at renewal of Life, it is to be remarked are very rare in the Animals & hardly ever take place but in the human species.

Now the peculiarities marking Old age in the Melancholic Temperament sometimes take place earlier in Life; the diminution particularly of the size of the Arteries, the fullness of the Veins, the intumescence of the Organs of Digestion, the weakness of the Muscles & Intestines. These may arise sometimes earlier in Life, the Mind still maintaining its Vigour.

As the Blood contained in the Veins in such cases is of a dark colour, which Venous Blood is commonly if it was supposed (as it has been remarked) that this disposition was owing to, or depends upon a quantity of Dark Bile in the Blood itself & was called of consequence the Melancholic Temperament. Now in some people there is originally a natural tendency to this Temperament. It hardly takes place in any till the Age of 30 Years in any considerable degree. It may also be brought on sooner than it would naturally happen, from several causes. In the first place from exerting the powers of the Mind, in a very great degree, Hard Study, great Anxiety in general

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in the Mind has often produced this Temperament in a very high degree. Excess of the powers of the Organs of Digestion by eating considerable quantities of Food of difficult digestion, especially if a proper degree of Exercise has not at the same time been employed. Stimuli frequently applied to the system, & as to excite the action of the Vessels considerably drinking large quantities of Wine, or in like manner having frequently made use of Mercury, or a long continued use of such Stimuli, tends to produce this Temperament.

It was naturally intended that all Animals should propagate their Species, as there is a considerable impulse to such propagation, it cannot be smothered entirely with impunity. A total want of Wine soon induces the Melancholic Temperament in a very great degree, too much Wine produces the same Effect.

Muscular Exertions can hardly be carried so far, as to produce this Temperament; But more frequently from acute diseases from Inflammations that take place, & from affections of their Lungs, they do not so frequently fall in to these diseases which are peculiar to this Temperament of the Body.

Now when this Temperament takes place without any particular Disease, there is only an appearance of weakness in the system. Flatulencies, Indigestion, Loss of Sleep, want of Sleep, general uneasiness, Tension of the Vessels &c.

This we have generally called the Hypochondriacal Disease. There is often along with these con-

considerable depression of the Spirits, & this species of Weakness is more difficultly carried off than any other. In cases where the Body is once worn out, it cannot be restored. Almost all we can do in this case is to encourage to make the several parts of the Body perform their functions properly.

Nothing strong Medicines are seldom of any Use in this case, they rather tend to produce greater Laxities of the Vessels, such as Bala, Sul, & other strengthening Remedies in the other means than of strengthening the System, are to be employed such as Exercise, keeping up the periodical Motion of the Intestines, & substituting Food of easy digestion & good nourishment, good Air & these are the only means we can employ for this purpose.

But this particular Temperament subjects people to particular Diseases especially Hemorrhages the coats of the Veins being thin, & ruptured more readily in the different parts of the Body. Hemorrhoids are frequent in such persons & if any considerable Vessel should burst, if a hemorrhage is generally fatal. It happens in a Brain Apoplexy takes place, if it be an considerable Effusion produced. A large quantity of Calcareous Earth being formed in such Habits, it is more apt to be deposited in the different parts of the Body, particularly in the Bladder & Urinary passages. Stones then are frequently formed in such Habits in that want of assimilability, that Disorder of the Mind, which we call Madness is often produced in these Habits & the Gout is particularly incident to this particular State of the Body.

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Now the marks of the peculiarity of any of these particularities point that Term of Life, governing thro' the whole of Life, of a Man, are these

In the Phlegmatic Temperament greater slowness & softness of the Solids, & the fluids of Excretion, & evident instability of System in

In the Sanguineus Temperament, whiteness of the Skin, smoothness of the Hair, Colour in the Cheeks &

Of the Bilious Temperament, I which is given the Name to it, a degree of Swarthy or Yellowness of the Skin, gaining more colour from the Sebaceous Matter of the Skin & a greater degree of Hardness in the appearance of the whole Body in

Of the Melancholic Temperament, great shrivelling of the Skin, an enlargement of the Veins, & then & Humoral Marks, point out pretty strongly & evidently the particular Temperament to which any particular Man is disposed

A Man of Sanguineous Temperament, for Example being seized with Fever, is more likely to have it dangerous from great Inflammation at the beginning & less likely to have it run out to any considerable length of Time -

A Man of Phlegmatic Temperament is more liable to have a very irregular Fever & running out to a great length in

A Man of Bilious Temperament is more apt to have a Fever very regular, & terminating at the proper length of Time & not acted upon by the application of any Remedy.

And a Man of a Melancholic Temperament is more apt to have a Fever, without any particular appearance of Danger, terminate fatal, from want of Vigour to bear him up thro. the Continuance of the Disease.

We thought it necessary before we entered into treating of those Diseases, belonging to Melancholic Temperament and other Diseases which arise from the different Temperaments, to premise this, And there are besides the Peculiarities in the Body, arising in different Men, which differ from those that we have been speaking of before, & particularly a Weakness in the Mucous Glands thro. out the System, which gives peculiar appearances to many Diseases & of some few others which shall have occasion to notice before, but the principal Difference of Temperament, which has been taken Notice of thro. all Ages, has been those which we have mentioned, & are the Peculiarities of different Ages of Men & of course in a peculiar Degree thro. the whole of his Life Time.

Gout

The Gout is a species of Inflammation, but differs very much from those Inflammations, ~~that~~ that take place in other Temperaments, ~~and~~ arises from all those Causes that produce Melancholic Temperament, is more common than ~~as~~ has been observed generally in people of better rank, in Life, & of better Living, than among the poorer sort who ^{do} not wear out their Systems, by any great attention of the Mind, by eating Food of difficult digestion, or by drinking large Quantities of Wine.

It does not ~~tho~~, arise in all people, of Melancholic Temperament, it is more apt to take place, in those, who, in the beginning of their Lives, were of a Sanguineous Temperament, where there is a disposition to Inflammation along with the other alterations of the System. Previous Paroxysms of it are frequently brought on by some particular Stimulus, & after the Habit has been strengthened by the Winter as the Spring approaches, the whole System being stimulated, Paroxysms in consequence frequently take place at this time.

The first attacks of the Gout, are generally universal, an increased action of the Arteries takes place, throughout the System, a fullness sometimes & always a hard-

℞: Piper long: grana duodecim
Confect: Card: scrupulum
℞: Menth. piper rescunciam
— N. M. drachmas tres Inf

Haustus

Capiat Guttas triginta P. Cardamomi urgente
flatu

℞: Confect Cardiac rescunciam
Sal: Corn: Curi: grana octo-
P. Rad Serp Virg semiscrupulum
Syr: Cort Aurant drachmam
℞: N. M. drachm tres
— Alex rescunciam

Miscer fiat Haustus

Capiat coct. minimum Sinct: Guaiacina, rotat
omni mane et vespere in haustulo Infusi
trifolii aquatici.—

-ness of the pulse, together with general restlessness and
flaming pains in particular parts of the Body. Sometimes
occupying one part, sometimes another

Sometimes the Disease attacks one particular part, at first
strongly, but you will generally find that persons have
had some such slight attack as those mentioned, before a re-
gular Paroxysm takes place in

When the Disease attacks some particular part of the Body
the feet are more particularly apt to be affected, & fre-
quently the lower joint of the great toe in

Now the Congestion of the Vessels, & all the peculiarities
of the Temperament take place sooner in the lower
parts of the Body, there are always the weakest, perhaps
as being the furthest removed from the fountain of
Life, when Gangrene or Mortification take place from
weakness they happen generally in the lower Extremities.
when Effusions of the Uric Acid happen they are generally
in the same part, for the same Reason. The Gout generally at-
tacks these parts first, the Vessels here being more con-
tracted, they are more stimulated by an increased Circulation
than the other Vessels

But it does not always attack these parts first, the system
in general may be primarily affected in

When it attacks any particular part, it attacks it with the
symptoms of inflammation, with Redness, Heat, Swelling

Rx: Tinct: Sacra rescunciam
Spt: Lavend: ℥. Sesquidrachm:
Mise fiat Haustus

Capiat coctt: unum largius Tinct: Styti: primo
mane in semilibra lactis asinini,

The Duke of Portland's Gout powder

Rx: Rad: Aristotolch: rotund
— Gentiana
Summit: centaur.

— chamæpys et
— chamædr: sing drach duas

Mise et fiat pulvis: cuius capiat drachmam pro
dosis.

The Gout Tincture

Rx: pulv: precedentis uncias duas

Spt: Vini Gallici veri libras duas

(Speris distillus, arena calore, cala: et cola tura
capiat coctt: unum largius, cum coctt: tribus Rx pow:
o: in jejuna et hora sexta vesperina

Pain, Swelling, all the appearances of Plethoric Inflammation in the part affected take place, or at other times if it should attack the skin there is the appearance of Erysipelatous Inflammation.

In the mean time the system in general is affected with fullness, Hardness & strength of the pulse, dryness & whitiness of the Tongue & other symptoms of general Inflammation which however never arise to such a degree as to prove fatal & they commonly disturb & affect various Functions of the Body much less than we should expect such a degree of general Inflammation would do.

After a certain time, in the part where there was the appearance of Local Inflammation, the Swelling becomes much more considerable, an Effusion of coagulable Lymph in the cellular Membrane takes place, the general Inflammation goes off, & the other symptoms as Pain & Diminution of the matter Effusions are resolved & absorbed without suppuration being produced, sometimes tho' but seldom suppurations are formed.

After one Paroxysm has taken place, a second in some time after occurs, they commonly arise in the Spring & at other times too, upon the patients being exposed to some particular Stimulus, so that in after some time the disease becomes subject to Metastasis & the Affection passes from one part of the system to another, some times the Swelling does not go off but continues after the Pain & general Inflammation are removed. The most

R. Confect: Raleigh. vel
Mithridat: drachm duas
piper long. ℥ij
Syr Zingiber ℥ss
Sinit Stiptic: ℥ss
Aq: Annam Simp ℥ss
Menth: pip: aa ℥ss

M. f. Sulepurn: cujus capiat coctb: tria: secunda vel
tertia quaque hora. si urgeat dolor.

R. Empl Cephal: cum Sulfurb: ℥ss
Empl Querc: ℥ss. fiant Emplastra
pesibus undique applicanda

R. Conserv: coctb: Aurant: ℥ss
Syr Aromat: ℥ss
Sinit Mart: ppt. ℥ss
Syr q. f. fiat Electar
de quo capient quant h. M. maj bis in die superb: coctb:
in pulpi sequentis

R. Aq: Menth pip: ℥ss
Sinit Stomach ℥ss M. f. Sulepurn

accumulated in some time work themselves out thro' the
then I assume the Chalk in their appearance

When it takes place in this degree & affects in this violent
manner it acquires the properties of several spasmodic
diseases, arising from Weakness

When it arises in weak habits it is more irregularly
produces symptoms of Irritation, the Arms are often
affected, sometimes the superior parts as the Stomach
& Intestines, whence Indigestion & symptoms of Irrita-
tion with flatulencies - The Head is also sometimes af-
fected

Then persons are left subject to other diseases &
Cold which in other Habits would produce Fever, excites
in them the Gout - It sometimes attacks regularly at first
sometimes irregularly & frequently, when first attacking re-
gularly it afterwards becomes irregular, Now it may
continue for 20, or 30 years or more without doing much
Injury, this is rather a painful than fatal disease

The Gout is one of those diseases, in which Medicines can
be but of little use, - by avoiding particular Stimuli, by
avoiding Stimulating Food, by drinking little or no
Wine - We can sometimes prevent a disease from taking
place so far as it otherwise would do, or when it has
come on, we can prevent the returns of the Paroxysms
we can, we can at any time take off the particular In-
flammation, the originary Antiphlogistic Remedies will
carry this off - Bleeding will take off the general Inflam-

R. Pharm. Thebaid

Sp. Aromat. a granis ij

Sup. q. s. f. pilul. ij quarum
capiat unam statim, et alteram post horas
tres, si vomitus persistit

Stimulating the Men of the part by burning it for example
by Blisters, by applying Sedative Emmentations & Apoplexies
we can take off the particular Inflammatory Affection
But we run a risk of doing Mischief by these means, we
render it liable to attack the Heart, or give it a greater Dispo-
sition to return

It now often happens in Young Men, that the general In-
flammation runs to such an height, as to produce want
of Sleep, disposition to Delirium, fullness, hardness &
Strength of the Pulse universal uneasiness &c
In this case it is useful to take away Blood in small
quantity, but this but very seldom happens

We can also prevent the return of Paroxysms by the
same means that we can prevent the return of other re-
current diseases, by the Exhibition of Bark, & other
Medicines diminishing the irritability of the System
But we do as much Mischief in this Case, as we frequently
increase the Melancholic Temperament to that degree, as to
produce, or occasion Haemorrhages in the Brain, & from
these Apoplexy

There was a powder sometime since much esteemed for the
Cure of the Gout, under the Title of the Duke of Portland's
Gout powder which consisted of Aristol. Round, Chamae-
dris, Chamæpitys, Gentian, Gentian: &c &c &c
It had the same Powers as the Bark many people were
therefore cured of the Gout, but died of Apoplexy in con-
sequence of its use

All that we can do then is by living abstemiously, & avoiding any particular stimulus, & endeavouring to prevent its attacks keeping the part warm then with Flannel & Oil skin is all that we can do, but the addition rather increasing the break out of the part from the Great heat up, sometimes too the local-
-lable Sympth, that is exhauserates is prevented from being absorbed, so that the Swelling remains from the same Cause, or increases the disposition to return, or to Metastasis, &c. Therefore only Flannel is required & Opium produces ex-
-actly the same Effects --

Now if the Disease should have weakened a patient considerably & frequent returns take place, or if it should affect the interior parts, if the Head & internal Organs should happen to be affected, it is to be considered as a spasmodic Disease & to be treated in a similar manner by such stimulating Medicines, as act suddenly & power-
-fully, as Mercurial, & strong, some have preferred Alco-
-hol, & Water. (But I believe not with sufficient reason) & Spices, & Volatile Alkali; which should be given im-
-mediately & largely, at the same time Blisters may be applied to the lower Extremities, in order to excite some degree of Inflammation in these parts.

These are the Medicines we employ when the Disease attacks the interior parts; & in Case the Affection returns very frequently it is very subject to Metastasis, it is to be considered as weakness, the Disease has now weakened the patient considerably, & the System is to be strengthened by Bark & other strengthening Remedies. These are not so powerful in this, as in Cases of weakness arising from the system.

Mania

To whom it most frequently
happens

It may arise from Delirium in Fever, from
Gen^l Inflammation, or
any other acute Disease,

It happens more parti-
cularly from Delirium
arising from want of Sleep

It may also arise from
attention of the Mind, from
Abstracted Study, from
Lack of any absent object
from passions of the mind
attended with Anxiety

Mania

The Disease of which we are now to treat, is the Mania
This disease happens more frequently to people naturally of the
Melancholic Temperament, but it is not peculiar to them
nor is it very apt to arise from that Temperament taking
place in consequence of Age, but only, or generally happening
to those naturally affected with Melancholic Temperament.

This disease arises sometimes from Delirium, a Delirium
taking place in Fever, or general Inflammation, or any
other acute disease sometimes continues, after the disease
producing it, is carried off, Mania remains in

It happens now particularly from Delirium, arising from
want of Sleep, such Delirium not uncommonly terminates
in Mania, the Instances of the other Deliria terminating in
Mania are but few

Mania may arise from an affection of the Mind, to
any object, which is not present, & in which the Body has no
Connection; Abstracted Study, such as Mathematics, Theo-
logy & others of that kind, Loss, of any absent Object, and
such attention of the Mind & all the passions affected, it is
attended with Anxiety, as Fear, Grief, Disappointment, &c.
in short all the Passions of the Mind attended to Anxiety
may produce this disease

Any Passion of the Mind when excited suddenly to any very great Degree, or, for Instance, or any of the others excited to a great Degree, will sometimes produce this Disease.

It has likewise been brought on by drinking great quantities of Wine & sometimes by other Stimuli.

In People who from Melancholic Temperament, are naturally disposed to be affected with the Disease, the Changes of the Moon generally produce some Effect, sometimes bring on ^{or} Accessions of the Disease.

The Disease also frequently arises in such Persons from no apparent Cause. It arises particularly from no apparent Cause, in People, whose Parents were previously affected with the Disease, In such Persons it frequently arises without any immediate apparent Cause.

In this Disease, there seems to be an Abstraction of the Mind from the Body. - The Natural & necessary motions frequently go on regularly. The Respiration & Motions of the Heart are well performed, the Appetite is good, the Digestion goes on perfectly, the Muscular strength is not diminished.

Some few of the Motions, they are irregularly performed, the Patient is frequently restless. - For the most part he cannot sleep, In other respects the Irritability & Sensibility of the Body are generally diminished. If for example we exhibit an Emetic, or Laxative Medicine it sometimes requires 7 or 8 times the Quantity to produce the Effect, they would in a Natural State.

The patient does not attend to the information he may receive from the Organs of the Senses, he sees, he hears, he feels. & his other Senses are affected like a Man in Sleep. External Objects make impressions, but wrong ones, The Operations of the Mind are only warped & away in consequence of wrong Ideas presented to it.

The Judgment is generally perfect & it ^{very frequently} ~~generally~~ happens that only one set of Ideas are thus warped, & that if you speak of a person thus affected, particularly on any other Subject, he will give you clear distinct Answers and argue sensibly, provided you only keep off of that particular Subject that has produced the Disease.

Now this Disease continues sometimes for a short time only; after it has continued a Day, a Week, or a Month, or 3 or 6 Months it often goes off of itself, & the Patient is gradually restored. Sometimes it continues thro' the whole of the Patients Life.

When it does off, it is very apt to return, seldom however by regular paroxysms as other recurrent Diseases do. Sometimes it continues thro' the whole Life time, without any considerable Interruption. It hardly ever cures, unless the Patient should destroy himself by some act of Violence on the contrary persons so affected are generally more healthy than persons otherwise circumstances are.

Now it seems in this case as if the Court, that we can be but of very little service. In case any plethoric should.

Mania

Compendium
praxeos Medicæ
Sydenhami

Cum à debilitatæ & distinctæ fermentatione
Sanguinis oriatur, Cardiacis curatur.

Si à nimis exaltatâ & vividâ Sanguinis
crâssi sit producta, mittatur Sanguis ad 3.
bis vel ter, diebus tribus interpositis, & è
venis jugularibus.

Postea tota curatio innitatur sequenti;
Cathartico, quod sumat tertiâ vel quartâ
quâq: die, donec convalescerit, observando,
quod cum octies vel decies purgatus
fuerit exor, exhibitio Cathartici ad
septimanam unam vel alteram omittatur.

R. Rad. Bryon pulv 3j
Sact. Vaccin 3iij vel

R. Eiusdem 3ss
Miri Alb. 3iij infunde per noctem
colat. diftolut, Syr Violar. 3; fiat Potio
vel

R. Gum G. Gamb. gr x ad xv
Aq. Sact. 3iij

Syr. Caryoph. 3ss Mf Maust

arise I he considerable, or if the Disease should arise in consequence of drinking a considerable quantity of Wine. Evacuations by Bleeding & purging may be made advantageous. But where the Disease has not arisen from such Stimuli these Evacuations seldom do much good.

Antispasmodics have been used for the cure of this Disease such as Musck, Camphor, Asa fetida Gum Ammoniac, and several others, these Remedies are now employed by practitioners who have the care & treatment of people thus affected but seldom with much advantage.

It is indeed a question whether they are ever of any advantage at all, in this Disease.

Dr. W. Davis

We can sometimes procure sleep by means of Opium, particularly if mixt with Ipecacuanha, or Crocus Tartar. If we can procure it by these means, we do considerable service, but if Opium fails of producing this effect, it does mischief by increasing the affection of the Head.

Attention to the State of the Mind seems to promise more considerable advantages. Encouraging & finding out some occupation for the Mind in which the Body shall also bear a part, is generally the best means of restoring a patient to his Natural State.

On the other Hand using mad people as they are generally shutting them up in a dark dungeon and other such treatment, would rather produce mischief in persons who were sound in Mind, than remove it from those in whom it had taken place.

Mania

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It is a very disagreeable thing to have to do with such persons, to whom we can be but of little use, & at the same time the friends of the patient expect a great deal from us.

Dr. Fordyce, is of opinion that it is a disease in which very little can be done by medicine: those that are employed for the purpose in general, we have already pointed out to you.

"It is not from Reason alone (says Dr. F. Hoffman) but from a long course of experience, that we assert the excellency of warm bathing in these Cases: for we have seen numerous instances, both of inveterate Melancholy, and raging Madnefs, happily cured by its means, after the use of Bleeding, diluting Medicines, & Medicines consisting chiefly of Nitre, &c. This kind of Cure, I have recommended to many Foreign Physicians, who, as well as myself find it highly serviceable & beneficial. Whence I have often wondered that this method of Cure, for Madnefs should be so much neglected in our time, whilst Bathing has from the earliest Ages, been employed for this purpose, in so much that the Ancient Physicians had recourse to it, as a thing they entirely depended upon.

Diabetes

Diabetes is an increased secretion of Urine, in which not only the superfluous water with the salts & putrescent Mucilage is evacuated, but also the Chyle, the Serum, & Coagulable Symples.

The Urine in consequence of the Chyle being contained is milky, not the opaque White, but rather of a turbid appearance. It has a sweetish taste, & by heat coagulates or if should contain Coagulable Symples, it sometimes coagulates by standing.

This Evacuation depends upon Weakness, sometimes of the Urinary passages, secretory Vessels of the Kidneys, sometimes of the System in general.

It arises from the common Causes of Weakness, sometimes from large Evacuations being made from the Kidneys.

This increased secretion of Urine, differs from the increased secretion of it, inasmuch as in this there is nothing but the superfluous water, not even the salts or putrescent Mucilage, which are contained in healthy Urine, are combined with this, or evacuated with it which is therefore perfectly simple.

The Evacuation, in consequence of the Chyle, Serum, Coagulable Lymph, being discharged with it, weakens the System considerably. The Evening Paroxysm of Fever is increased, & all the ordinary Symptoms of Weakness, are produced, attended with a considerable degree of Thirst.

This Weakness is sometimes so great, as very soon to prove fatal, at other times again, the disease may continue for a year or two & weaken the patient gradually, so as at length to prove fatal.

This increased function depending upon Relaxation & Weakness of the Vessels of the Kidneys is to be cured by Astringents. If it has come ^{on} quickly & is weakening fast, Alum. & the other Astringents that act quickly are to be employed. But where the Weakness is produced slowly, the other or Vegetable Astringents which act more slowly & permanently are to be preferred.

But if the Secretion be excessive & threaten to destroy the patient speedily, from the quantity of the discharge, then preparations of Lead may be exhibited, which are the most powerful Astringents we have.

The other means of strengthening the System are at the same time to be made use of.

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Strangury.

Strangury arises in many of those Diseases we have already pointed out: It depends on an Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Neck of the Bladder.

There is constantly a stimulus to evacuate the Urine, a great pain in evacuating it, & that by Drops & sometimes a sup-
puration is formed.

Besides the Remedies we have already recommended there is only another means of carrying it off, & that is the use of a considerable quantity of Oily & Mucilaginous Medicines, which by defending the Surface of the Membrane from the Stimulus of the Urine, tend to carry off this Disease.

Hemorrhoids.

Little Tumors commonly containing Blood frequently arise about the Anus which Tumors we call Hemorrhoids. These Tumors arise in young & strong people from Congestions of Blood in the Cellular Membrane of this part, & from the application of Stimuli to it, such as the Evacuation of indurated Stools, purging or any external pressure upon the part.

In our people of Melancholic Temperaments they arise either in consequence of Weakness or rupture of the Veins. The Distention which ensues, produces pain, sometimes the Tumors are frequently reabsorbed, absorbed, & the Disease goes off.

If they should burst Hemorrhages take place & this should recur 4 or 5 times they frequently become periodical like the Menses. If a considerable degree of Inflammation should attend this Disease Leeches applied to the part are of Use, or if they should be exceedingly painful, we may make an opening into them with a Lancet by which means they may go off. It is generally very improper to apply Astringents to these Tumors which tho they may make them disappear, will produce internal Inflammation, as in other Cases of external Local Inflammations, tho they have become habitual. By thus taking off this habitual Inflammation we produce the same Effects as by suppressing the Menses, this is very useful in all these Cases of Hemorrhoids where the Prostrator is mild & laxatives, as Sulphur, Sweet Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Diseases attending Pregnancy Or the History of Impregnation

We come next to show you the last Class of Diseases, to wit, those which arise in Women during the time of Impregnation, & those which are particularly apt to arise in young Children.

Now we mean in the first place to describe those Diseases which arise in Women during the time of their Impregnation.

In order to understand this perfectly, it will be necessary to point out to you the History of Pregnancy in as far as we understand, or are acquainted with it.

In all Female Quadrupeds there are two Napes, which we call Ovaria, there are two Tubes which lead from the womb, & whose ends terminate near the Ovaria, these are called the Fallopian Tubes, at the ends of these Tubes their Diameter is greater, they are wider next the Ovaries, & divide as it were into many threads: they do not however touch the Ovaries naturally.

Now in Copulation the Male Semen passes thro' these Tubes, & the ends of them called Morsus Diaboli apply themselves at that time to the Ovaries as has been found by experience in opening Females at the time of Copulation.

When Examining the Male Semen by Microscopes a number of small Animacula are found in it.

These are exceedingly small and require a Microscope having a very deep magnifying power to make them visible at all, & such deception arises, when we use such Microscopes, that it has run much disputed whether these Animacula are really Exist - upon the whole I have very little reason to doubt of their Existence, these being hardly any Microscopical deception to make us believe otherwise, & they are not found in any of the other Animal Fluids, while recent, & Semen excepted.

Now it has been supposed that these Animals, were, what afterwards became of Fetus. for in the Ovaria, there are a number of little Ova, little bags filled with a Fluid, one of these Ova being afterwards impregnated, is evidently taken out of the Ovarium & conveyed thence thro' the Fallopian Tubes into the Uterus.

It has been conjectured that one of these Animacula entered an Ovary & became afterwards a Fetus, the principal argument that have been advanced in favor of this doctrine, is that it is the evident appearance of these Animacula, in the Male Semen of all Animals, there being no such Animacula contained in any of the other Fluids, or juices of any Animals - after it has been evacuated, except it become putrid, or when infected by any disease.

The Ova being capable of being thrown out of the Ovary in various Animals, without Impregnation, the certainty of the Ovary being impregnated in the Ovarium always.

These arguments have been thought to render it probable that the Ovary was impregnated in this way.

On the other hand it has been said that there was probably in this case a Microscopical fallacy, & that very likely in such Animals did exist, the Semen being a Mixture, or compound of various Fluids consisting of the Semen from the Testes, the Fluids from the Vesiculae Seminalis & prostatic Glands & the Mucus from the Uterus, which in Cition is secreted in considerable quantity.

Now if you take two, or three Fluids of different kinds, mix them together & then examine them with a Microscope, such an appearance of Unimacula will take place, or present itself.

This Experiment then has been supposed to prove that the appearance of Unimacula in the Semen resulted only from the combination of different Fluids.

But that they are Unimacula we have no doubt, if we can depend upon any Microscopical Observations.

Now as far as we can judge these Unimacula move about spontaneously in the Semen, & it is now universally agreed that such Animals do actually exist, It has accordingly been said, that supposing there were such Animals, nevertheless the Number of them is so great as to render it inconceivable that so many Animals should be employed for the Formation of one Ovary.

But Dr. Fordyce thinks this is rather an argument for than against their Existence, as we find in all parts of Nature an infinite profusion for the purposes of Generation.

This we see plainly in the Eggs of Fishes, for instance the Egg of a Codfish each of whose several Ova is capable of producing

a Fish, would be sufficient to people the Sea, did they all succeed. No perhaps out of such an immense Number only one, or two Ova may come to perfection or produce a Fetus.

In like manner we see great profusion in the Seeds of all Animals & Vegetables. It seems then very probable that generation is actually carried on in this way.

Now that the Ova is impregnated in the Ovarium we know certainly from this Circumstance, because Fetuses have been found in the Ovaries, & that this Ova is carried thro the Fallopian Tubes into the Uterus is also evident from Fetuses being also found in these Tubes.

We have then no Doubt that the Ova is impregnated in the Ovarium; & that it is afterwards carried thence into the Uterus thro the Fallopian Tubes.

We have been the more particular in pointing out this process that you ^{may} the better understand what is to follow.

In order that a Woman might be impregnated it is in the first place necessary that the Male Semen should be applied, and injected with sufficient Force so, as to pass thro the Fallopian Tubes & that at the same time the Fallopian Tubes should apply their ends to the Ovaries.

Although this is not absolutely necessary, Dr. Ferrius believes that it generally takes place in the case of Coitus. When the Woman be not sufficiently Stimulated to cause the Fallopian Tube to be so applied, no Impregnation will follow.

perhaps this is the reason why common women are not impregnated for the most part

It is not only necessary to impregnation that all the parts be perfectly formed, but there should also be sufficient Vigour in the Male to inject the Semen with sufficient Force, at the same time the woman should be so stimulated by the Male as that the Venus Affects should apply itself to the Ovarium.

A want of any of those Circumstances will prevent Impregnation from taking place. Now independent of any bad conformation a want of Disposition to such Irritation in Females, as happens in common women, & as happens also in persons better cultivated more frequently than in uncultivated Females, & a want of such Disposition renders Females apt to be less frequently impregnated, or makes them not nearly so prolific.

And too frequent & promiscuous Venery in Men produces the same Effect: It takes off, or diminishes the Force with which the Semen should be injected, so that no impregnation takes place.

These are commonly the Causes of Barrenness, The means of taking them off as far as we know, are sufficiently obvious, after they are perfectly known.

Besides these Causes, Mal-conformation of the parts of Generation may produce Barrenness. But it is not generally owing to Mal-conformation but to some of those Circumstances which we have already mentioned.

When the Ovary gets into the Womb, it adheres to some one part of it perhaps in consequence of this adhesion an Inflammation takes place & the Vessels of the Womb, & those of the Ovary, grow out & intermixing with each other form one Substance.

As the Ovary increases in Size it gradually fills the Womb, & when the Vessels of the Womb attach themselves so perfectly to its Membranes of its Fetus that no cavity is left, at the same time a coagulable Matter is thrown out from the Circumference of its Neck, that shuts up the Cavity, or Orifice of the Uterus.

Hence there is no Cavity, or opening into it, so that we now consider the Cavity of the Womb as obliterated.

But the Vessels of the Womb, & of the Ovary, divide into two parts, that part of it which adheres to the Womb, or rather that part of the Womb, where the Fertilizing is attached forms a thick Substance with a quantity of Cellular Membrane, in which the Vessels of the Fetus & of its Mother terminate. But in the other parts the Ovary is thin, the Substance of the Ovary is thin, its Cellular Membrane thin, & in a degree transparent.

The Fetus of Viviparous Animals, absorbs from the Cellular Membrane the Fluids which are to nourish it & which have been deposited in this part by the Vessels of its Mother.

It should have been observed that the Ovary in Viviparous & Oviparous Animals is very similar, or exactly the same, being in both a little Vesicle containing a pellucid Fluid, & that in the former the Ovary is brought into the

Homb. in 4 or 5 days after Impregnation at least in the Human Species

What we call the Ovum, in Oviparous Animals, contains besides the Ovum, the Yolk & White. The Ovum at first forms but a very small part, if you break an Egg, on the side you will always find this Ovum, & it is so connected, so contrived that it is always uppermost. The Ovum is itself very small, all the other parts of the Egg being calculated for the nourishment of the Fetus.

Now in the Ovum of Viviparous Animals, there is no Yolk or White to answer this End - This Ovum growing larger & larger the Yolk also grows larger & larger. The Uterus becomes thicker & thicker, so that a Uterus so impregnated Uterus, is thicker in its substance than one in an unimpregnated State.

The Fetus at first, examined by a Microscope (which can be seen on earlier in Viviparous than Oviparous Animals) consists of the Spine & Brain, from these parts the others grow out, the Heart & Arteries are next produced, then the Eyes & the rest of the Head, next the Thorax, the Thoracic & Abdominal Viscera, then the Extremities grow out, which are first like little knobs. Lastly the Membranes of the Uterus are formed.

The proportion of the Head to the other parts of the Body, is much greater, but as the Fetus grows this proportion diminishes. Thus when the Fetus continues to increase until it becomes perfect - In the mean time the System is easily affected. As soon as impregnation takes place, sometimes perhaps in 3, or 4 hours after, very often in a day, or two. Suffering symptoms are produced, the most common of which are (1) Nausea & Vomiting

in the Morning, general Restlessness & Uneasiness & various other Symptoms. Sometimes a salivation for instance, or an increased Discharge of Urine. But a Sickness, & Restlessness are the most common. These Symptoms continuing for some time, the Menstruation stops, no Menstrues can flow from the Uterus, there being no surface for them to flow from, the Orifice of the Womb being also shut up. If then any Discharge of Blood happens after this time, it must come from the Vagina.

Now some Women have their Menstrues for a few Months, or even thro' the whole period of Gestation. This is not very uncommon for a small Degree of Menstruation to take place a Day, or two after Impregnation, tho' it may not be the Natural Period.

Now when the Womb is distended the whole System is Stimulated, the Pulse becomes full hard & strong, a sense of general fullness & uneasiness takes place, whitening of the Tongue & other Symptoms of general Inflammation arise. About the 4th or 5th Month the Woman feels the Child stir at its first motion an Hysterical Fit, frequently takes place Colic & Sickness, but in a Day, or two these Symptoms go off & only the Symptoms of general Inflammation remain & to these are added several others.

Pressure on the Intestinal Canal, interrupts the peristaltic Motion & produces costiveness, pressure upon a Vein & Nerves of the lower Extremities, produces Swelling of them. Varicose Swellings of the Veins & Aneurismal Swellings of these parts take place, & in consequence of the pressure upon the Stomach Digestion is disturbed. Acidity, Constipation

matters are formed in the prima Via, if Animal Food be made use of, it will become putrid, if Vegetable it will become Acid. These symptoms continue till the time of Parturition at which period the Child is expelled. Now the usual length of pregnancy is nine Calendar Months or about 40 weeks.

It has been a matter of great dispute whether pregnancy could be terminated in a shorter time, or whether it could extend to a greater length than this period. Now there appears no manner of doubt of a possibility of its terminating sooner, tho' no Abortion takes place; But great disputes have arisen whether it could extend to a longer time, & if so, to how much longer.

Now as Law suits are often necessarily the consequence of this Cause in some Circumstances, Parties have arisen & hence Physicians are not agreed in their Opinion upon this Subject.

It may be observed that other Animals whose periods are much more regular than those of the human species have sometimes gone some while beyond their Natural Time, We cannot however answer for the Virtues of any Woman, supposing she were even locked up in a Tower, Jupiter may descend in a Shower of Gold, & form the happy Union. But we have as much Evidence as the Nature of the thing will admit of that they certainly do go sometimes beyond their Natural periods, a considerable time, even to the 10th Month, or sometimes later. Towards the period of Parturition Women are affected with pains about the Abdomen increasing, sometimes for a Month before the Time, the Orifice of the womb opens, dilates itself & relaxes considerably, tho' there be no pressure against it, & the loose Membranes of it & Ratus break, the Waters are evacuated & the Ratus is expelled, the Uterus contracts, & separates the Placenta, & by thus contracting prevents any great Haemorrhage from taking place. In some time after the Placenta is also thrown out, & thus the Labour is terminated.

We have shown you the History of Pregnancy, what happened in the Womb, & other parts of Generation during it, in what manner the Fetus grew & what Effects it had upon the System in general, We also showed you how the Fetus was expelled after it became perfect.

Now the Fetus does not always continue in the Womb for 9 Months if it remains there 7 Months it is commonly in that time sufficiently perfect, to have some chance of Living, but it seldom lives, it is born before the 8th Month. It is seldom expelled from the Womb in the manner we have already described before, the end of the 9th Month. When it is thrown out before that time it is generally in another manner.

The Placenta & the Womb grow almost together so as to make but one Mass, hardly distinguishable, and while the Placenta is sometimes separated from the Womb, a considerable Hemorrhage takes place, in consequence of this the Ovary is loosened from the Womb, generally by a quantity of Blood being extravasated between the Placenta & Uterus, & the Fetus is expelled. This properly speaking we call Abortion.

It may then happen as soon as the Ovary is attached to the Womb, it may also take place at any time of Pregnancy, even at the end of the 9th Month, if instead of the Membranes breaking, the

Water evacuated & the Child expelled sometimes before the Placenta, the Placenta separates from the Womb, & Fetus, Membranes and Placenta are all expelled at the same Time, then we properly call the Case Abortion

When Abortion happens, where the Child has a Chance of living, we commonly call it a Flowing Case instead of Abortion, The only difference tho is, that the Child has a greater chance of living in the one case than the other

But Flowing Cases are undoubtedly to be considered as Abortions, as premature expulsion of the Fetus

Now the Fetus may also be expelled before the Ovary attaches itself to the Uterus - very probably this Case happens frequently but when it does it is not attended with any Symptoms, by which we can judge of the Accident, no mischief happens to the Woman so that we cannot tell when such a Case takes place

Abortion then properly speaking a separation of Placenta from the Uterus, attended with a hemorrhage, so that the Fetus is expelled in a premature manner. The most common Cause of Abortion, is a Disposition to Menstruation, this Disposition to Menstruation sometimes occasions Abortion, at the End of the Second Month sometimes at the time of the Second Menstruation sometimes the 3rd or 4th

If a Woman should be impregnated just after having Menstruated, then this species of Abortion frequently happens at the time of the next Menses, or in this Case it more frequently

happens at the time of the 3^d Menstruation ... And if the woman is impregnated just before Menstruation then Abortion may happen at the time of the 4th Menstruation.

The Cause of this accidental appears to be this, that there is in the womb a natural disposition to throw out a quantity of Blood, at the time of the Menstruation - There is a natural disposition in the Vessels of the Womb to evacuate a quantity of Blood & when a woman has been impregnated about 3 Months, the Womb is in that time so considerably distended as to be greatly stimulated: This Stimulus, together with the natural disposition to Menstruation, occasions such a quantity of Blood to be thrown out between the Placenta & Womb, as to produce a separation of the one from the other.

After this period the Placenta requires a greater, a stronger attachment to the Womb, so that abortions are afterwards not so frequent,

This then is the most common Cause, Another second Cause producing abortion is any of the Passions of the Mind attended with Anxiety, as Fear, Grief or any other such Passion suddenly excited, which cause such a quantity of Blood to be thrown from the exterior to the interior parts, the Womb particularly, as to occasion such an extravasation of Blood between the Placenta & Uterus that a separation takes place & Abortion.

Another Cause frequently producing this Disease is violent Agitation, by which some degree of Inflammation of the Womb is produced, or the Placenta is shaken off from it.

The interior parts of the Body, are much more apt to be hurt by violent Agitations than is commonly imagined, If a Man falls from a Height & Dies suddenly, it is generally supposed that the Brain being injured thereby is the cause of his Death. But upon Examination it shall be found, that some of the other internal parts are torn, as the Diaphragm, or some of the Thoracic, or Abdominal Viscera & that such Injury was the cause of the fatal event

Violent Agitations then may produce this separation of the placenta from the Uterus in

Inflammatory Diseases in which the general Inflammation is considerable often occasion such a quantity of Blood to be poured out between these two parts as, that a separation follows. of these the more frequent cause is the Small Pox, and these cases are generally fatal, for the Abortion almost immediately causes a sinking of the Pulse, by which the patient is cut off.

Fetuses in the womb, are seldom subject to Diseases, they have seldom been found to be the cause of Abortion. But if the Child should die then the Circulation in the Placenta must cease & the Child may die & yet not be immediately expelled from the Uterus but after it dies it gradually putrefies & must be evacuated at last

Abortions are likewise apt to be produced by Habits, If a woman has suffered an Abortion once, it takes place a second time more readily, If it should take place again at the same period of Pregnancy, in that Case it will happen a third time without any other cause, without any particular Cause

and afterwards in succeeding Gestations at that particular time of Pregnancy. This does most commonly happen about the third Month.

We may then reduce the Causes of Abortions under three Heads any cause producing an extravasation of Blood between the Uterus & the Placenta, Or A Disposition to Menstruation in Inflammatory Diseases, Stimulating Medicines, The Actions of the Passions of the Mind, & a Habit, Or it may arise from a separation of the Placenta by some Force, which happens from some violence or Agitation or from Malconformation in which Case the Womb not yielding to the increased Distension is stimulated & the dew of the Placenta, & lastly it may arise from the Death of the Child in utero.

These then are the General Causes of Abortion.

We shall now suppose an Abortion to take place slowly & gradually, but sometimes it happens all at once, To understand this Disease we must first consider its circumstances when happening slowly & gradually.

The Woman is seized with Colic, the Breasts which before continued to swell more & more, become flaccid & the Milk goes off, the Breast is sick, the Humour in the Uterus appears to fall lower, a Haemorrhage begins to take place from the Womb. This is sometimes greater, sometimes less considerable, it is but little at first, it gradually increases. Little Matters of humoral Matter are discharged, which have been accumulated in the Ovaries & in the Uterus itself, In order to determine this, if there be any doubt they should be washed in water, in which case it is better to use

shall find the Membranes, sometimes whole with the Waters and Fetus enclosed, sometimes broke & the Fetus distinct in

After some time when the Ovary is thrown out, the Hemorrhage in consequence continues in less quantity & gradually goes off. Now in this case the Placenta being torn by violence from the Uterus, much more mischief arises, than in time of Labour, in which the Placenta is disposed to separate from the Womb, & this contracts, no great Hemorrhage takes place, neither is the patient very much weakened, or the Womb hurt, it is indeed weakened for the present, but no permanent Weakness is produced, nor is the Womb injured.

But in Abortions in the latter Months of Pregnancy, exceeding great Mischief arises, in the first place by such violent Inflammation of the Womb, or by great Hemorrhage arising, the Placenta being separated, & Ovary still continuing to distend the Womb, so that the Hemorrhage must continue from the incapacity of the Uterus, to contract itself. And both happening in these Cases are apt to produce that species of Weakness which takes place slowly.

To prevent Abortion to prevent disposition to it, about the third Month, if the Pulse be natural & the Uterus become full, hard & strong, or if the Woman be plethoric, it will be necessary to make Evacuations, not only at this time but at any time during the whole period of Pregnancy when the general Inflammation comes to a continuance, it is useful to take away Blood. Sometimes it is necessary to make this Evacuation during the whole of Pregnancy at three or four times during this period.

This Evacuation then must be in proportion to the Degree of Inflammation & Affection, not only to lessen the present Inflammation of the Uterus, but also to take off the Disposition to Abortion, which arises from such general Inflammation, and the other Causes of Abortion are also to be avoided.

When an Abortion has become Habitual, we can sometimes prevent it, by the Exhibition of Bark if the System be weak & Irritable, we by this means diminish that Irritability & thereby prevent the Disease. The Abortion in this Case being then considered as a Periodical Disease, it is to be treated as other Periodical Affections are.

When the Symptoms of Abortion come on quickly & are pressing it is hardly worth while to attempt the Prevention of it, but if they come on slowly, & are not considerable, we can in many Cases save the Fetus; This is to be done by putting a stop to the Hemorrhage, & for this purpose the Patient is to be put in an Horizontal Position, for the purpose of a Column of Blood tends to increase the Hemorrhage considerably. She should also be placed in a temperate Atmosphere, if in too warm a One the Heat stimulating, increases the Force of the Circulation, so that the Hemorrhage is thereby kept up. if in too Cold an Atmosphere, this tends to give the Blood, upon the interior Parts - tends also to keep up the Evacuation, so that the Atmosphere should be neither too warm, or too Cold, but of a middle degree, In this Case we have to say in others, we are to employ Evacuants to take off the Force of the Uterus, & Detriment also, such as quickly & universally, as Alum. & Tragus. Blood, should be administered.

If by these means we can suppress the Haemorrhage, the Patient must be very careful afterwards: she should be kept in a reclining posture, for the most part of the remaining pregnancy. She should use Food of easy Digestion & the several other Causes of Abortion are to be avoided.

By these means we can sometimes put a stop to the progress of Abortion, so that the Woman shall go on to her full Period & the Fetus be expelled in the Natural way.

But if this should happen in the 8th Month, so that the Haemorrhage will probably destroy the Patient, in that Case it is necessary immediately to deliver the Woman, otherwise the Womb will continue to be so distended by its contents, as to be prevented from contracting & hence the Haemorrhage remaining will cut the Patient off.

If in any Case after the Ovary is evacuated the Haemorrhage should continue, it becomes in such Cases necessary to employ Astringents, externally & internally, as Acid applied to the neck of the Womb, & a sponge dipped in Vinegar, or other Acid of the same Strength may be introduced into the Vagina.

Such Astringents as act quickly & universally, as, Alum, Dragons Blood, Tincture Japonic: &c. should also be given internally at the same time.

These then are the Remedies we are to employ in Cases of Abortion, at any time of pregnancy.

Management of Women after Delivery

We come now to show you the management of Women after Delivery, & the Diseases to which they are particularly Subject.

After a Woman is delivered, she is to be laid warm in Bed, not however loaded with Cloaths, nor confined in an impure Air, for in either Case the Weakness & Irritability of her System, will be increased, she will be prevented from recovering her Strength, & be at the same time much more Subject to Diseases, She is then to be laid warm in Bed, not kept in too great a Degree of Heat, but moderately warm.

In this Case a moderate Breathing Sweat usually arises & continues generally for 24, or 2. Hours. This is by no means to be put a stop to, Yet continues it is seldom that any Mischief arises.

At the same time we are to prohibit Food of a good Nature, in as far as the System will bear, & give it frequently in order to support the Loss of Fluids, she has sustained, to support the Strength that remains, & restore that which is lost, in consequence of the great Evacuation.

Animal Products, are then to be made use of, & if no Disease should arise, in a short time, in 24 hours, we may use Solid Animal Food beginning with Chicken in the first place & other such substances of easy Digestion -

At the beginning of Pregnancy the Breasts commonly swell they continue to be more & more distended till the time of Parturition, sometimes before this period there is a secretion of a kind of a Watery Fluid from them, But in about 30 hours after Delivery the swelling of the Breasts, Stimulates the whole System. The Evening paroxysm of Fever is increased, & other symptoms of general affection take place -

As soon as the Milk is secreted, these symptoms gradually diminish & go off, a woman who have sufficient strength ought to give suck to their own Children by this means they avoid considerable danger to themselves, for if the secretion of the Milk be avoided or neglected, it frequently happens that the Affection of the System, which we have mentioned, continues & increasing after some days has given occasion to the excitement of Fever sometimes to Accumulations of Coagulable Matter are formed in the Breasts, & when Accumulations terminating in suppuration produce the suble some Abscesses, which are sometimes difficult of cure

But in some cases it happens that women have not a sufficient degree of Strength to give suck to their Children, & in these cases incessant for them to avoid the secretion of Milk. all that ought to be done for this purpose is to apply a piece of Lard or Flannel to the Breasts. On the inflammation & suppuration becoming considerable, a Cloth dipped in Vinegar & Water may

be applied once or twice a day. But more powerful Astringents sh^d not be employed, nor should we employ these, excepting where the Inflammation is considerable. Applications of powerful Astringents & Astringents, often produce such a contraction of the exterior Vessels, as to increase the Inflammation & endanger Gangrene & Mortification.

It has been supposed that these produce an accumulation of Milk in the Breasts, but this Effect is very doubtful and we sh^d not employ them. Further where we wish to diminish the secretion of Milk, we should not give large quantities of Drink to the patient.

It frequently happens that in consequence of the Milk, that women are subject to Fever, the Miliary, & Inflammation of the Uterus &c. whose Histories we have already pointed out, and their treatment.

In consequence of exposure to Cold, or any passion of the Mind suddenly excited, these Diseases, are very apt to arise.

The Evacuation of Blood from the Uterus, is often immediately after a Delivery inconsiderable, but it frequently happens that it increases & continues to be evacuated for several days in considerable quantity, after which it again diminishes & gradually till it ceases altogether, & this commonly about the 13th or 20th Day.

If by Cold, by Anxiety, or any other Cause, this Evacuation, which we call the Lochia, be suppressed, Inflammation of the Uterus will be thence frequently excited, for we have said that this Evacuation prevents Inflammations from arising in consequence of a Retention of

the Injuries which the womb suffers in the Time of Labour.

We know no way of reproducing the Lochia when stopped, they happen to be suppressed, we should therefore treat the Disease, as has already been pointed out, when speaking particularly of such Affections.

If the Woman gives such, no Menses appear during that Time. But if not, in 4, 5, or 6 Weeks after Delivery they again show themselves.

It has been a Dispute whether they take place in these Cases at the Time they should have done in their natural Course, or whether they appear, after Delivery, without any regard to, or independant of former Periods.

It appears tho. that they take place at this Time, without any regard to their former Period.

Management of Children

We must observe, however, that the Management of young Children is one of those things, in which the Human Species is ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~inferior~~ ^{inferior} to, or falls very short of other Animals in the Management of their young, and in which cultivated Nations are greatly below more Barbarous ones, in which then the Natural Instinct has pointed out a proper Method of proceeding which, Natural instinct has been overruled, & a mode of proceeding has been introduced, which is vastly less useful.

In Order then to find out a proper, the most proper Method of proceeding with respect to Children, it is necessary that we recur to the Natural Instinct, & consider in what the Management of young Children differs from the Management of the young of other Animals; This is a matter of some consequence, inasmuch as in large Towns the number of those that die before they are 4 or 5 Years Old, is above one half, & even in the Country a third part of what are born: It is therefore a Circumstance that deserves to be particularly attended to.

Now we apprehend that there are four things, in which the Mismanagement of Children principally consists, first the want of pure Air, secondly, & Exhibition of improper Food, 3^{rdly} of taking care to keep Children clean & lastly want of sufficient Exercise.

Impurity of Air produces a state of Weakness & Irritability, which subjects even Adults to Diseases, Not breathing a sufficient quantity of Respirable Air, tends quickly to produce Depression of Strength & renders the Habit irritable - Now how it produces these Effects, or what are the uses of Respiration we do not know -

But the mischief it does to Children is much more considerable - Upon calculating the Number of those who die, from impurity of the Atmosphere, we find that about one out of 32 in the Country, & about one out of 30 in large Towns die Annually of Adults -

But the Difference in large Towns among Children is much more considerable, We find, that with the same Management Annually or within the first Twelve Months, about 36, out of a 100, in large Towns, & twenty six out of a 100 in the Country with a rather worse Management, are cut off by this Cause -

Now the same Disproportion may be observed in the Young of other Animals, if you take a number of Puppies & shut them up in a close room, & suffer the same Number to run about, you will find the latter, will be much stronger & larger, at the same Age, than those that were confined -

It is often impracticable to send Children into the Air, but there is a degree of Impurity, which we have it in our power frequently to Avoid, Children for example are frequently put in Beds covered up warm & enclosed round with Curtains, But happens that from their own Moisture, which is greater in Children than it is in Adults, that a Degree of

Purification is produced, which must taint their Atmosphere

All this Impurity may be avoided, Children therefore sh^d be kept as airy & as free from such Purification as possible for Children after 3, or 4 Weeks, are not so subject to be affected by Cold, as Adults are—

There is a Food provided by Nature for Children whose Stomachs are weak, Irregular, Incapable of digesting Food, of difficult Digestion, & who at the same time require a great deal of Nourishment, Milk is provided & prepared in the Breasts of Females, for the Nourishment of their Young, as a Food, of easy Digestion, & at the same time affording great Nourishment. There is no other Food Children can employ with any propriety

Milk that has been secreted from the Breasts of Women & has stood for some time, is not so proper. This Fluid is composed of Oil, Sugar Coagulable Matter, Water & Coagulable Matter dissolved in the Water. The Sugar after some time ferments, and becomes Acid, & the Oil that is contained, separates in some measure, & rises to the surface of the Fluid, Milk then evacuated from the breasts of the Mother by standing some time becomes a less proper Food.

And the Milk that has been secreted in the Breasts in the first Months after Delivery, differs considerably from what is secreted 6, or 8 Months after that period. The Change that takes place during this period, is gradual. The difference between the Milk at these two periods is, that at the latter this Fluid contains a greater quantity of Coagulable Matter, so as to afford a Food of more difficult Digestion. Milk then evacuated a considerable time after Delivery, is not as proper Food, for Children.

newly born as that which is secreted sooner after Pregnancy.

Of all other Foods we can hardly say which is worst, If we employ Vegetable Food, it becomes Acid, Animal Food, seems the preferable for young Animals, The young of all Animals feed more or less on this Aliment, all Graminivorous Animals give Milk, & even Birds that would rather die, than eat insects themselves, catch them to feed their young with, And those which do not make use of Insects, have a secretion of Milk in their Glands with which they feed their young, Such as Rodents.

A mixture then of Animal & Vegetable Food, seems to be that which is best adapted for the nourishment of young Children.

It is evident then, that if one woman gives suck to 2 Children of another, she cannot in general give suck at the same time to her own, It appears then a Duty incumbent on all women where they are able to give suck to their own Offspring.

Not doing this, is one of the great Causes of the want of that Motherly Affection in the Human Species for their young which is so apparent in all other Animals.

The next thing, & also one of considerable moment, is the want of sufficient cleanliness - We see all other Animals particularly careful to keep their young clean - A Sow for instance who herself loves to wallow in Mire & filth, is particularly careful to keep her Pigs clean - This is another thing in which Mankind fail, prodigiously.

The Disease arising from want of cleanliness is this.

In Children the Secretions are always larger than they are in Adults. The Secretion from the Skin is greater, the Skin being very irritable, the Natural salts contained in it should be secreted, stimulate it, & frequently produce excoiation & exulceration. This adds so much to the irritability, which is predominant in Children, that it renders them more subject to purgings & other diseases to which they are liable, than they would otherwise be, Great attention then should be paid to these causes, & in case any excoiation should take place, we should endeavour to remove it immediately, for which purpose Cerussa is the best Application.

Some have supposed that the Ulcerations which sometimes happen behind the Ears of Children are of service in giving discharge to particular noxious Humours. But the supposition of bad Humours is perfectly without foundation and we may say from Experience, that, we never saw any Ulceration produced from healing them immediately, unless the Ulceration had continued for a Year or two, On the contrary in those Cases where they have been cured, the Children have been more Healthy than those in whom the Ulceration have been suffered to go on.

Children then should be frequently washed, kept clean & free from these Ulcerations, which, by stimulating would increase their irritability, & Weakness. Lastly it is necessary that they should use sufficient Exercise, as much as can be borne without Fatigue. Naturally the Young of all other Animals use a vast deal of Exercise, but Children are incapable of performing it, they only learn the Uses and Actions of their Muscles by Habit. In the mean time they stand in need of other support, & for this support they are put

especially indebted to the Assistance of their Parents, Muscular
Exercition tends to encrease the Force of the Muscles & by strengthening
the whole System

The vast Difference between those who use
Exercise & those who do not, or if they do, very little may be seen in
Children of middling people, & those of better Rank. The Children
of people of better Rank have so many attendants, that they
are kept perfectly clean - airy, have considerable Exercise, & for
the most part, are nourished principally by Milk, whence
they become strong & healthy, while the Children of those, who
have not these advantages, are weaker, & more unhealthy.

This evident shews, that if all Children, were treated in such
manner as has been recommended, they would generally be
strong & healthy.

But Milk after a certain time becomes improp-
er Food, after Nine Months, Food of more difficult Digestion
& better nourishment should be employed, If they are kept
longer at the Breast, they become pale, wan, & sickly.

Food therefore of better nourishment becomes necessary
after this period.

Diseases of Children.

We come now to show you the Diseases, to which Children are particularly Subject. The *Prima Via* in Children are particularly Irritable, so that they are not only easily affected by any applications made immediately to themselves, but by applications made to any part of the System, so that almost every Stimulus applied to Children, or almost every cause of Disease produces Disorders of the *Prima Via*, at the same time they have not that particular irritability, which would render them subject to various Diseases, so that affections of the *Prima Via*, & Symptoms of Irritation in the System in general, are the principal Diseases, with which they are affected.

It is thus indeed that Children living in impure Air, in large Towns, are more liable to be affected with other Diseases, but not in so great a Degree as Adults are, & if any such other Disease should arise, it is generally accompanied with Disorders of the *Prima Via*, & general Symptoms of Irritation.

Now such affections of the *Prima Via*, generally produces Acidities, & *Stor*, which is used by Children, is either Vegetable or Milk, or at least a Mixture of Vegetable and Animal Matters. If this then should not be digested, it becomes Acid in the Stomach, it produces then in the first place, often Vomiting

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and getting into the Intestines; by stimulating them, produces purging & decomposing the Bile too, it gives the Stool a greenish colour, & if the Purging should continue, as in Adults, it often produces affections of the lower part of the Canal, whence the Stools become often slimy.

The Pulse is often frequent, the System in general is stimulated, & if the Disease should continue spasmodic Affections, similar to Epileptic Fits arise, & the Patient is destroyed.

Now Children who are brought up in the manner we have described are much less subject to this disease, & when it does take place it is much easier got rid off.

Those who have had improper Food, who have not had sufficient Exercise, who have breathed impure Air, or have been kept uncleanly, are much more subject to be affected, & it is at last more apt to prove fatal to them.

If there be any Stimulus or Irritation upon any part of the System, that produces this Acidity in the Stomach, that Cause in the first place should be got rid off, But if the present Disease, or cause of it, be the only Acidity in the Stomach, if there be any quantity of that Acid, or if the Effects of it are severe, then it becomes necessary in the first place to employ an Emetic for its Evacuation, Ipecacuanha is the best Emetic & a very small quantity of it (℥ss) is sufficient for a Child of 6 Months, & it is also necessary to clear the Intestines by Rhubarb, & Magnesia Alba, which latter also tends to destroy the Acidity.

after the Exhibition of these Medicines, it is useful to employ Medicines to destroy Acidity, for which purpose it is often better to employ Calcareous Earth & Magnesia together, because Magnesia alone tends to purge too much & Calcareous Earth alone would prove astringent.

It is therefore better to employ them together, as in this way if too large a dose should be given it will do no mischief. But Alkalies are much the more effectual. We cannot too well trust Alkalies to be given by Nurses. But if the Acidity should be very considerable, they are infinitely more efficacious than Absorbents, they destroy the Acidity much sooner take off the Symptoms of Irritation & independent of such Acidity much sooner, more & speedily than any other Means.

In all Cases, where we are not obliged to have the Exhibition of them to Nurses, & where the Symptoms are Urgent, Alkalies are much preferable to absorbent Earths, for this purpose of soft Vegetable Alkali is the best, of which 2, or 3 Grains for a Child three Months & 5 or 6 Grains for one of 6 Months is sufficient.

At the same time with the Acidities, Flatulencies are very apt to arise. Now the distilled waters of some of the most belliferous Plants, as those of Fennel, Dill, Rue &c. seem to be the best adapted to take off these Flatulencies.

Notwithstanding then means the purging should continue after the Acidity is destroyed, it is nice how to employ it, for which end the Emetic Tartar is the best, but Children at this time are very Irritable so that it must be given in a

very small quantity, $\frac{1}{30}$ part of a Grain will be sufficient for a Child of 2, or 3 Months & if it is purging should still remain if it is necessary to employ Opium with the Purgant, this too should be given in very small quantity, but it should not be employed unless the purging goes on, & resists the other means. In this Case $\frac{1}{2}$ a Drop or a Drop of Saurdanum will be sufficient.

This is the Manner of treating Acidities of the prima Via, which by much the most frequent Disease incident to Children. It is also necessary every 2, or 3 days to clear the prima Via, by a purgative to prevent an accumulation of feculent Matters.

Children are not only liable to Convulsions from Acidities but also from other Causes. Stimuli, & sometimes these arise without any apparent Cause. Now commonly when such Convulsions have arisen two kinds of Medicines are employed, such as Antispasmodics, Vlt. Ruc, Apatitida. Tincture of Hot Vine & Blisters have also been employed. When a Child is affected with Convulsions, the Disease appears to be very terrible & very frequently fatal, the Physicians & often the Practitioner are tempted to employ some very efficacious Medicines. Now we have never Blisters or Antispasmodics of the smallest Use in these Cases.

If the Child be Costive or purged we may suspect that there are some particular Matters lodged in the prima Via whence it appears necessary to administer some Medicines to evacuate them. This seems to be all that can be done, besides removing any apparent Cause of Irritation. Dr. Keage that Blisters, & Antispasmodics evidently

do mischief in these Cases, by increasing the Instability, and should not for that reason be employed

These Convulsions often continue for 2 or 3 days & then go off of themselves, at other times in spite of any Remedies we can employ they will recur & often destroy

In Young Children, the Skin not being accustomed to exposure to Air, such exposure taking place, stimulates it whence little Inflammations are apt to arise, & particularly in the Face, these pimples are called the Red Gum which affection is in itself a Matter of no consequence, as it soon goes off

We have shewn you that the Skin of Children is very apt to be fretted, especially when two parts touch each other, as behind the Ears, about the Buttocks &c. We have shewn you the Manner of treating these Excoriations and that it was necessary to remove them as soon as possible by such Means, *Ung. Lupul.* unless when they had become habitual

○ About the 12th or 14th Month the Teeth begin to cut thro' the Gums, seldom before the 6th Month, in doing which they inflame them, irritate the whole System & then produce Acidities in the primæ Viæ, often Convulsions, & in consequence of these destroy, a Child is naturally inclined to put any thing into his Mouth, whatever he applies stimulates the Salivary Glands, increases the Secretion from them by which Means the Inflammation is diminished

For these purposes Parents have got the very worst Things they could have employed, or thought of, with a view of facilitating

kind the Division of the Gum, for any thing hard by pressing on it Gum, hardens it & prevents it from yielding so readily. Local then such substances as tending to harden the Gum should not be employed, We find that by pressing the Hands & other parts of the Body become harder, & in like manner the Gums are rendered harder & more capable of resisting the passage of the Teeth, It is therefore exceedingly improper to employ such means as increase the Difficulty in anything considerably, There is a method still more proper, as more harmless Method of facilitating their Exit, which is, hanging Enchanting Necklaces round the Neck, these however are of no kind of use.

It thus should have made their appearance so that we may cut off a piece of the Gum, this may be done. Cutting off part of the Gum is preferable to a simple Incision, which soon healing leaves a Scar, more hard, & capable of doing a greater Resistance to the passage of the Teeth.

But the Teeth generally stimulate more in passing thro the Socket than thro the Gum & being in that Case deeper they are out of our Reach, In this Case we must have patience & bear the Accidents, & other Accidents that may occur from this Stimulus, as has been mentioned, until the Teeth are so far advanced as to be seen & afford an opportunity of removing a part of the Gum.

Teething generally affects young Children, more than those who have further advanced, tho in them it may be more difficult, the Grinders which come out later have more time in passing thro the Gums, than the smaller Teeth, but by this time the Child has lost much of its irritability, so that

he is better able to bear up against its Effects, This process continues in general to 2 Years, or 2 1/2, but this period is sometimes longer sometimes shorter

Children like Adults are subject to weakness, but this weakness has been called by a particular Name, Rickets, which in general arises from Neglect - If a Child has been properly taken care of, in the manner we have recommended you will hardly find one in a 1000, affected with this Disease. If the Cleanliness be neglected, if there be want of good Food, of good Air, & proper Exercise, this Affection may be produced

The Symptoms of this Weakness, are, Depression of Spirits the Child is less lively, less disposed to use Exercise, its muscular strength is considerable diminished, the watery secretions, particularly the Excrevasations of Water, into several Cavities are increased, so that the Belly, the Breast the Head, contain water, the Belly often in consequence becomes larger, the Bones have their Calcareous Earth, absorbed from them, they become soft, so that upon whatever part the Child presses, that part gives way, the Spine, the Pelvis, the Femur, become crooked & like the bending of a pin, the Arch hereby first formed prevents you from straightening it, but in the attempt makes an incurvation in a contrary Direction, and the Muscles of Respiration pressing upon the Ribs, in Inspiration thrust the Sternum outwards, & forwards - Mal-conformation takes place, the Bones are enlarged, watery fluids are excrevasated with them, they become carious, the burning Arrogance of Fever is increased, & excrevasations about the joints frequently arise - These Symptoms frequently continued for a

considerable time & then go off of themselves, leaving only the mischiefs that arise from incurvations of the Spine & behind them

The Mischiefs that arise from these Affections, are Distortions of the Pelvis, whence in Women difficult Labours arise & the Diminution of the capacity of the Thorax, renders them Subject to pulmonary Consumption. The Incurvations of the Thorax, which in Children are much more apparent than in grown people, as they grow up gradually diminish in appearance. A Curve of a quarter of an Inch which seems very considerable in an Infant, in an Adult is hardly perceptible.

The manner of treating this Weakness, is pretty nearly the same as in removing Weakness in adults.

It is necessary to attend to those Circumstances which we have mentioned, Good Food, Good Air, proper Exercise & Cleanliness.

There is a Difficulty in employing strengthening Remedies in Children therefore Preparations of Iron, as the Mores Martialis, & Iron covered with Sugar are the best, as most easily exhibited, Bark would also strengthen, but we cannot employ a Medicine, that has so distinguished a Taste.

There is a Disease, which, as it most commonly takes place in Children, has been considered as a Disease peculiar to Infants; but it is an Eruptive Disease depending on Fever which arises also sometimes in Adults, this the

Whooping Cough an infectious Disease somewhat similar to the full Ho. & Measles. — This similar to these inasmuch as it depends on Infection & this Infection is applied for some time before its Effects are produced

This is generally produced by Fever, but as the Infection is applied to the Lungs the Disease appears almost as pure as the Infection is applied, in at first a Cough & difficulty of breathing, but differs from Pneumony, inasmuch, there is not that sense of fullness & Oppression about the præcordia, nor Pain in a particular part of the Chest, from Hot Catarrh, as there is not such Heat & soreness, nor that secretion of stimulating watery Mucus from the Mucous Membrane of the Throat, and from the Cold Catarrh in which there is a secretion of thin tho. viscid Mucus, tho' very stimulating, the Cough at the same time is much more violent, with a kind of convulsive Contraction of the Muscles of Respiration, so that in this case the Cough is more severe & is attended with a peculiar Quaver in the Throat.

This Disease is attended with sometimes more, sometimes less Inflammation sometimes there is considerable Stuffing of the Chest, Sense of fullness, hardness of the Pulse to a great degree, sometimes even Hemorrhages, Spitting of Blood from the Lungs, sometimes from the Throat sometimes the Nose, At other times none of these inflammatory Symptoms arise, when they do they may continue to that degree as to produce Pulmonary Consumption, but when they do not the Disease continues for three, 4, or 5 weeks & then goes off of itself.

Now we know the means whereby we can prevent, or shorten the progress of this disease, all that we can do, then is, when there are considerable Inflammatory Symptoms, to make large Evacuations, by Bleeding, to lessen the Force of the Circulation & prevent the Effects of such Inflammation. All those Remedies we employ in Pleurisy Pneumony, are to be used, where the Inflammatory, or other Symptoms require.

The next Disease which is common to Adults & Children, but more particularly to Children, is the production of Insects or Worms in the Primæ Viæ, the Atmosphere is everywhere impregnated with the Ova of innumerable Insects, so that if you can nowhere expose any Nabulum of an Insect, without their being immediately produced.

This gave an Idea that it was not necessary, that any Ova should be applied, but that such Nabulum was sufficient to produce them, by what is called Quiescent Generation. We have also found the Ova of all Insects, which are to be found in the Air.

There are indeed some Insects, so small that we cannot see them so very small that many Millions of them may be contained in a Cubic Inch. These we call Microscopic Insects.

Since this is the Case it is evident that we must constantly swallow, with our Food, numbers of these Animals.

There are three Insects that find a proper Papulum in the Stomachs of Men, but in those the powers of Digestion are commonly sufficiently strong to digest & destroy them.

When they are not sufficiently strong, then one or other of these Insects is produced.

To people acquainted with the production of Insects, it does not appear at all strange that only three species of these should be found in the Human Body.

We find only one particular Caterpillar upon particular plants: in like manner in other particular Vegetable & Animal substances, particular Insects will be produced.

Upon the same Principle all the Eggs of all other Animals, that is of all other Insects are applied, but then they do not find in this a proper Medium to breed in, one of these 3 is a polypus, an insect that has but one cavity for the Stomach, the Stomach & Heart, & which we call the Tinea, or Tape Worm, the worst of the three, as the more simple they are, the more difficultly removed.

That these are composed of a Number of Worms is evidently from this, that if you put them into warm Water, the Heat of the Water will make them separate, this the worst of them inasmuch as if one of them be left behind, undestroyed, that one is capable of producing a Numerous progeny.

It is also the worst on another account, as it is capable of taking a considerable hold, so that the peristaltic Motion of the Intestines tho' increased is often insufficient to throw them off.

The other two are Worms having parts of Generation,

Heart, stomach & other Organs in different Cavities the one is of common long, round, smooth worm, which is generally found in the ~~smaller~~ ^{smaller} Intestines, & the other is the Ascarides. Small & sinker at one End, & thick at the other, which is commonly found in the larger Intestines

These Worms generally disturb the Organs of Digestion, they disturb the Digestion of the Aliment: sometimes by using the Chyle for their nourishment they produce great Appetite, in this case the Vessels not being supplied, & the Digestion still goes on. Sometimes by Stimulating they destroy the Appetite, they particularly prevent the formation of the red particles of Blood, so that people affected with them have a pallid, wan, Complexion.

They increase the secretions from the Intestines & at the same time they throw off a quantity of viscid Matter from themselves so that the stools are slimy run. By Stimulating they disturb the sleep. produce itching of the Nostrils and form the same consent of parts, a gnashing of the Teeth.

They seldom prove fatal, & therefore are rather troublesome and disagreeable than dangerous.

We may get rid of them by two means, first, by poisoning them: for this purpose we should first employ a Purgative, that, by clearing the Primæ Viæ, we may expose them effectually to the action of the Poison.

The Poisons we employ are bitter substances, Preparations of Steel, of Mercury, & of Iron which exert the most power

useful of any, at the same time that it affects the system the least: For by being melted thrown into a Chalked Box & shaken acquires a Salt, which renders it more easily soluble in the Stomach.

We must observe that this Remedy has been frequently made use of in too small quantity; the Quantity necessary for an Adult, is about one Ounce twice in twenty four hours, & a Dram twice a day for Children. Indian Mink has also been employed for these purposes Brandy too has been exhibited, & sometimes with Success. It is necessary to employ a Purgative during this process, every two, 3, or 4 days in order to clear the Primæ Viæ of feculent, or other Matters contained, that so the Medicines, may be more applied more immediately to these Insects.

The Treatment necessary for the several species is of aity the same, only that the Cestodes. which are principally seated in the Rectum; & inferior parts of the Intestinal Canal, may be destroyed by the use of these Medicines in the form of Clusters.

Besides these means it is also necessary, to strengthen the System & powers of Digestion. That so these parts being strengthened may prevent any Ova taken into the Stomach & Intestines from being hatched & reproducing. I mean

We have now done thro the several diseases, their History, & treatment, to which the Human Body is subject. It remains then now for us only to point out the Method of Prescribendi &c.

General Observations
on the
Investigation of Diseases

General Observations

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Having shown upon the History & Manner of Treatment of the several Diseases incident to the Human Body, we come lastly to make some general Observations relative to their investigation & Manner of Treatment.

There are two methods which have been followed by practitioners in the treatment of Diseases.

Some have endeavoured to find out some pathognomonic symptoms of a Disease, that is, certain symptoms, by which when present, they could know, when such a Disease attended, & which when absent, shewed that such a Disease was absent. They having concluded from the presence, or absence of such symptoms, that such a Disease did or did not attend, that is; having found from certain pathognomonic symptoms, that such a Disease was certainly present, in that case they concluded, that certain Remedies were to be employed for the Cure of it.

There was a list made of such particular Diseases & of the Remedies adapted to them, & these Remedies only were to be employed, or made use of. Now this is the first Idea that presents itself in Medicine, to wit, to find out a Disease & afterwards to find out a specific Remedy, which would cure it and indeed if Diseases were simple, always to be cured by one certain Remedy, if they did require in certain stages & Circumstances a different treatment, this would certainly be the most easy & easy Method of Practice.

But we have endeavoured all along to inculcate, that in many Diseases there were no such pathognomonic symptoms

that the Faces of Diseases differed considerably, that in their different Stages & progress they requiring very different treatment, that therefore it was necessary for us to make ourselves Masters in the whole History. Progress & of a Disease, in order that we should direct a proper method of treatment: that it was not sufficient to know, that, such & such Medicines were ~~not~~ adapted to such, & such a Disease, but that it was also necessary for us to know in what particular stage of that Disease they were applicable, otherwise that we should in certain Circumstances do much mischief instead of Good

Opium is a very Remedy in many Diseases, & in Fevers but it is a Remedy, that in many Cases of Fever, would be so far from being advantageous, that, it would be Fatal

Purge is a remedy very useful in Fever, but in many Cases of Fever, it is so far from being useful, that it would certainly destroy

So we find that there are certain Cases of the Venereal Disease, where Mercury is so far from curing the Disease, that it would aggravate & increase the Danger, when for example those spreading Ulcers, with blackish sloughs arise, we are to continue the use of Mercury, we should destroy the Patient

We may affirm then that there is no Remedy, which is so specific in any Disease, that it can be employed to advantage or propriety in all stages of it

Now we will allow that it is much more easy to get a Catalogue of Diseases & of Medicines, adapted to each Disease;

And if it were of no consequence, what remedy we employed, If all Medicines were equally useful, if we were to amuse the Patient with the exhibition of Medicines, or if the Lives of Men were not worth regarding, it would be only necessary to get the Name of the Disease, & apply the Remedy as applies to it, after which, if the Patient died, it was only his own fault & not the fault of the Practitioner or the Medicine. If then we were not to destroy or Cure a useful Member of Society, It would in no other way be of no consequence, whether we understood our Art, or not.

But as our Object is of greater Moment, it is not only necessary, that we be barely acquainted with the several Diseases but that we should also endeavour to make ourselves as much Masters of our Art as possible, that we may be satisfied in our Minds, that we may have the Approbation of our Conscience that we have done, & are doing the best that could be done in particular Cases that may fall under our Care.

It is necessary in order to this, that we be made acquainted with the whole History of the Disease, the various Symptoms, & the Variations that may occur in its progress, & that we should be acquainted with the powers of our Medicines. Thus we find in the small pox, that it will de thro it Natural progress in spite of any Remedies, we can employ that an Eruption will arise in it, & that this Eruption will come to suppuration. It would then be to no purpose to endeavour to prevent this Effect from being produced.

If we knew any Method of preventing the Inflammation from coming on, in that case it would be of use, to employ such means, But as we know of no means, whereby we can effect

this, by attempting to do it, we may destroy, instead of saving a Patient. In like manner if a Fever should arise, we know that considerable danger may arise in this affection, we know that too great fullness of the Vessels of the Head, that Delirium, Stupor, may be produced, In this case then it will be of use to make Evacuations from the Head itself, but we do not make this Evacuation with a View of taking off a Fever, it does not at all tend to diminish, it has no effect on the Fever itself, but only tends to take off a symptom of it.

In like manner we often find great strength, at the beginning of Fever, which may require Evacuations, but we also know that such a state of weakness may arise in the End of the Disease, that we shall hardly be able to support the strength of the patient.

It is then only a knowledge of the whole progress of the Disease that can enable us to practise with propriety, or success. Some Practitioners have taken up a different mode of practice from this, which is to treat the present symptoms without any regard to the Disease producing them, & thereby endeavour to cure the Disease.

Dr. Ferrius observes that the practitioner who carried this mode of Practice to the greatest length, was John Keane. If a Head ach arose a Bleed was applied, if the patient was low & weak Cordials were given, if his Vessels were full Evacuations were made, if his Stomach was disordered, an Emetic was given. According to the symptoms that occurred.

We shall suppose a practitioner, consulting this to the greatest length, & an intermittent taking place, the first that occurs in this, is the Cold Fit, the way to remove this Coldness is to put the person into a warm atmosphere, & give him Spices, soon after this a Hot Fit comes on, & the way to remove this is to plunge him into cold water, Again when the Patient becomes from the Disease, nothing was to be done, but wait until the Paroxysm returned, when if same treatment was to be repeated.

Hence it appears that in any Disease, Attention to any particular Symptom, unless Danger should arise from that Symptom, & this become a principal part of the Disease, is erroneous.

It seems then of absolute necessity, that we should not content ourselves with knowing the present Symptoms but be also acquainted with the Progress of the Disease, & the Symptoms that may occur in that Progress, & manage it that it shall not prove fatal to the Patient. For this purpose it is necessary to become acquainted with the Disease, so far as it has shaped, that so we may be able to judge of the remaining part of it. It is also useful for young Practitioners to have some outline of the Disease, that they may not forget the Symptoms ^{which} have occurred.

It is then necessary to be acquainted whether the Patient, was in perfect Health, before the Disease took place, or whether the present be a consequence of some other Disease, whether it arose from any apparent Cause, or whether it came on, without any such Application.

Now it appears that the causes of diseases, are often so flight, that people do not attend to them, & hence it often happens, that we are ignorant of the causes, producing them, If we are acquainted with the causes, they often point out some extraordinary circumstances that would intimate, or direct us in the future treatment of the Indisposition.

Thus if putrid vapour should produce Fever, we have reason to expect great weakness in the disease, & that, to take place sooner than would have happened if the disease arose from simple exposure to cold.

But we must caution you, that you ^{are} must not ^{be} always urgent, that you are not always to insist ^{is necessary} upon some apparent cause to produce the disease, because the causes of diseases are frequently beyond our investigation.

We are next to enquire how the disease came on, & what variations have since happened in it. If an Acute disease should happen, we should attend to the following circumstances, the action of the Arteries, as this is the measure of the action of the Heart, & shews us the present state of the Vascular System in general. We have already shewn you the Variations that take place in the pulse, but we must give you a caution not to be deceived in this particular, as a patient is often considerably flummied, at the appearance of a practitioner in whom he entrusts the care of his Life. If we should examine the pulse at first coming into the chamber, we should generally find it quick and accelerated, & hence were we to judge of the action of the Heart at first coming into the Room. Upon such accelerated,

motion of the Arteries, we should be under a great deception. We may then examine the Pulse at our entrance, but not attend, or depend upon it, but when the Patient is composed & his Mind at Rest, if no variation takes place, then the Patient is not very irritable, I may draw our conclusions from the Pulsations. When the Variations happen between the two periods, we are not to attend the first, but the latter state of the Pulsations.

In Fevers, violent Inflammations, & Symptoms of Irritation Convulsive Contractions are apt to arise & take place in Arms the Legs & the other parts of the System - We are then not to alarm the Patient in these Disorders, by these appearances or symptoms of approaching Danger - After examining the Pulse we can easily slide our Hand across the Armist. And be informed of this State of the Muscles.

We should also attend to the State of the Skin - In many Diseases it often happens, that the Skin is contracted & dry - such a Symptom indicates some ^{great} general affection of the System in general; On the other hand if this should be relaxed & all the other parts contracted, this indicates some great Weakness, as happens in the End of Pleurisy of Fever, & other violent Diseases.

The Eyes should also be attended to, as they are often a Criterion of the State of the Brain, When their Vessels are fully red, & distended, the Vessels of the Brain are generally full - when empty, pale, & contracted, the Vessels in the Brain are generally in the same state in which the Eyes are excursive & quick & sprightly, the Brain is generally very Irritable.

I much disposed to Delirium, & when they are rapid & obscure, it shews that the Brain is much oppressed, & is a fatal symptom in general, the appearance then of this part of the Body sh. not be neglected

The Tongue is also a part, whose appearance points out many things much regarding the System - when it is contracted & dry - it generally shews the internal Vessels are closed, It is covered with Mucus, & is foul in Fevers. Inflammations, Affections of the Intestinal Canal - It should on the contrary be clean at the time that the other parts of the System are affected with weakness - when it is red, inflamed, & is covered with a thin secretion it shews that the Habit is very irritable

The Colour of the Mucus of the Tongue will also shew the Putrefaction of the Fluids

The State of the Pacordia should also be attended to, if Anxiety & Oppression about the Pacordia be present, they point out an accumulation of Blood there -

It is also necessary to enquire into the state of the Intestinal Canal - Accumulation of Faeces in the Intestines produces affections of the Brain, stimulates, & often produces Fever. They greatly increase all affections of the System whatever. Costiveness, or purging may indicate some great weakness or Irritation of the Intestinal Canal or of the System. But we shall not enter particularly on the Effects of these several Circumstances, as in doing so we should be obliged to repeat what we have already mentioned in treating of the several Diseases

The state then of these several parts, should be carefully attended to in all Diseases both Acute & Chronic ~

Besides these the state of the Urine should be carefully attended to, as alterations are frequently produced in it, & as it is affected by Disorders in the System. It should be thin transparent, & in small quantities we may know from thence that the Vessels of the Kidneys are contracted, in the going off of Diseases, the quantity of separating Mucilage is greatly increased in the Urine. In this case it often happens that a great quantity of pale & transparent Urine is secreted, & the state of the Blood is also frequently shown by the appearance of the Urine. It should verge greatly to putrefaction, it often happens that a great quantity of even the red Globules of Blood, will pass thro' the Kidneys & colour the Urine in. We are tho' take care not to mistake the colour of the Urine, on the appearances of it in this case for Affections of the Urinary passages, because these Affections will produce all the Variations which take place in this Fluid, from, or in consequence, of Affections of the System in general ~ We are very often able to judge much more, on the appearances, which we have enumerated, than by symptoms which the patient complains most of, as want of sleep, Anxiety, & other Symptoms, which make his mind uneasy.

It appears then ^{that} better to pay some attention, than not to be acquainted with the Disease ~

A Practitioner is next to enquire what would happen in the Disease, to consider whence the Danger to the Patient arises - whether the Disease can be totally put a stop to with safety - or

whether we are to let the Disease go thro its own course, only guarding against the Symptoms that may occur in it. Now supposing a Practitioner perfectly acquainted with the whole progress of a Disease, & with the powers of his Medicines, he would then be enabled to prescribe for the whole remaining part of it, & having found those applications for the treatment of the remaining part of the Disease, the Practitioner is to pursue that treatment firmly, but not obstinately: He must recollect that he may have been deceived in the History, or the Account of the Disease, which has been given him, or that he may be otherwise mistaken in the Case. But the more perfect a Practitioner is in the History of the Disease, the less Subject he will be to be mistaken & the less liable to change his plan.

In order then to judge rightly of the Treatment, it is in general necessary to be Masters of the general History of Diseases. & the power which Medicines have to take them off.

We have already shown you, in as far as it is in our power & as far as our Experience goes, the History of the several Diseases & the best manner of treating them; & we have also endeavored to instruct you to form such Judgements of them, as will enable you to distinguish, the particular Diseases, & their different treatment in their various Stages, & all this is not sufficient, There are two Things more, which are also necessary, the one is the Reading of Authors, for which purpose it will be of no use to you, to read systematic Writers who have not practised themselves, as you will receive from them wrong Ideas of Diseases & be thereby misled.

It is the History of Cases to which Practitioners have attended particularly, that you will receive the best information from. It is this that will enable you to judge how far our Ideas, correspond with those of others, & how far they are right, or Erroneous.

But in Authors you will have great variety of Practice, even in the same Disease, Morton Wydenham for instance, two able Practitioners, both sensible Men & Contemporaries, prescribe quite opposite Medicines for one & the same Disease. It is then in general necessary for each Author, as give descriptions of Diseases, in which they have themselves practised, & which they have attended to, at the same time it is necessary for you to attend yourself to the progress of Diseases, in order to have a due knowledge of them.

Take an Illustration - Suppose a Man to whom London has been described, in the most accurate Manner, & who never himself walked thro' the Streets, set down at Charing Cross & desired to proceed from thence to the Royal Exchange, without any further Direction, such Man would certainly as probably go to Piccadilly, or any other part of the Town as to the Change, whereas a Man who has himself been practically acquainted with the Streets, &c. be at no kind of loss.

It is equally necessary for a Man to be taught by Experience the several Circumstances & Situations of such places, as to have them pointed out to them in Theory.

In like manner it is in practice alone, that can make a Man in any way, Master of his Art, & Practicent to the best advantage in we confess that this requires long Study &

much Experience, but we must remind you of the Importance of the Object. — A Man who with his Eyes open practices without Study or Experience, is guilty of more Murders, is more worthy of Death, than a Man, who commits Murder on the Highway, the one kills perhaps one, or two, & then falls a Sacrifice, to the Indignation of his Country, whereas the other goes on daily, thro' his Life, secretly destroying Numbers. The one destroys one, or two, for the sake of their property: The other destroys Numbers, who not only entrust the care of their Lives to him, but expect them from him. He destroys his nearest intimates, & best Friends, He destroys the Hope, the Joy & protection of Families; disturbs their peace, & entails unhappiness on them for ever.

Such a person as this is like a Madman who, armed with a sword is let loose into a Multitude, to destroy as many as he thinks fit. — He is perpetually wielding the weapons of Death against all those, who should be so unhappy as to employ them, or fall into his Hands.

Medicine is a noble Art, we may say a more noble one than any that has hitherto been discovered, It is above the Capacity of the brute Creation, & seems to be the only solace given to Mankind for the numerous ills, which Cultivation has introduced among them.

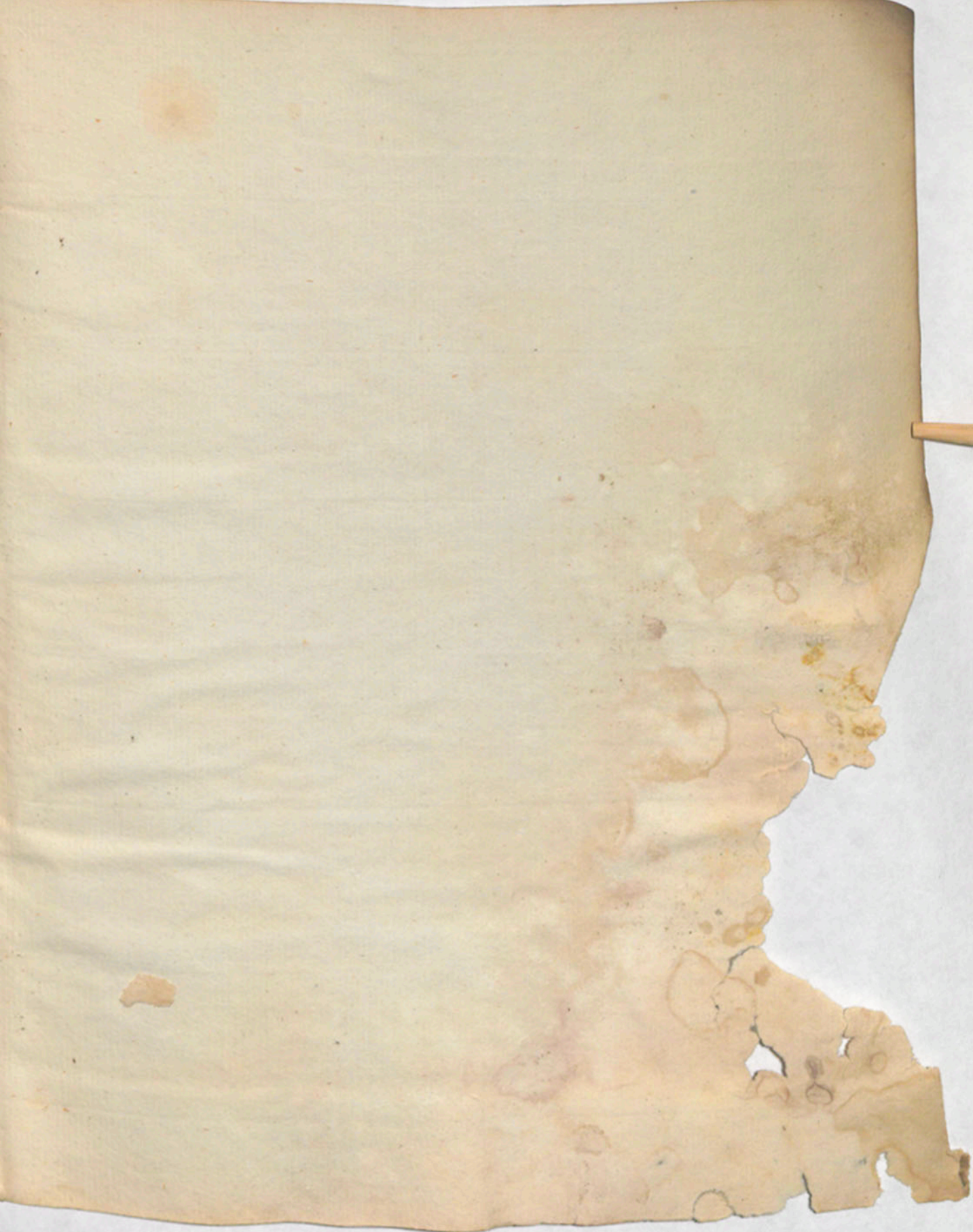
He would therefore earnestly recommend it to you, to apply yourselves diligently to the attainment of the knowledge of this Art, that you may at least enjoy that satisfaction, which must result from a consciousness of having discharged your duty in a matter of so much importance.

stance, as the Preservation of the Lives of your fellow Creatures

We have endeavoured to instruct you as far as our Abilities would permit, & have the satisfaction to confess that you, on your Parts have not been wanting in Diligence

We have therefore the Happiness to hope that you will all succeed in your undertakings, and make considerable Figures in your respective professions

Whatever further Assistance is in our power to give any of you, in this, or any other Respect, you may at all times command — We have now to return you thanks for your attendance, & heartily wish you Happiness & Success —







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Author
Fordyce, G.
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